FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 040 Supp 005 2 March 1981

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

VOLUME V

28 February Proceedings of Congress Reported 1

TASS Review of Session 1

Gas Minister's Address 2

Algerian Delegate's Address 3

Further on Algerian's Address 4

Uruguayan CP Official 6

More on Uruguayan Delegate 7

UK's McLennan's Address 8

Kampuchea's Pen Sovan 10

Syria's Khalid Bagdash 11

Agriculture Minister Mesyats 12

Nicaraguan Delegate's Address 14

Further on Nicaraguan Delegate 15

27 February Proceedings of Congress Reported 16

TASS Review of Session 16

Tikhonov Report 18

Konotop Opens Economic Debate 28

Automotive Industry Minister 29

Chile's Luis Corvalan 30

Mies Conveys Greetings 31

More on Mies 31

Yemeni Socialist Party Leader 33

More on PDRY Leader's Speech 34

AUCCTU Leader Shibayev 35

More on Shibayev 37

Greek CP Leader Florakis 38

Syrian Delegate's Speech 39

Finland's Saarinen 40

Mozambique's Dos Santos 41

Further Reportage on 26 February Proceedings 41

'Information Report' [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 41

Moldavia's Grossu Address [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 42

Mineworker Kolesnikov [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 45

Turkmenia's Gapurov [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 46

Armenia's Demirchyan [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 48

Khabarovskiy Kraykom's Chernyy [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 51

Estonian First Secretary Vayno [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 55

Angolan Leader's Address [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 58

Auditing Commission Report [*PRAVDA 27 Feb*] 60

PRAVDA Reports on Proceedings of 25 Feb Sessions 60

Kapitonov Commission Report [*26 Feb*] 60

Latvia's Voss' Address [*27 Feb*] 63

Markov Speech Comparison [*26 Feb*] 66

Kirgizia's Usubaliyev Speech [27 Feb] 68

Shokin Address [27 Feb] 71

Pastukhov Address Comparison [27 Feb] 73

Karmal Speech Comparison [27 Feb] 74

WFTU's Gaspar [27 Feb] 75

PRAVDA Reportage on 24 February Congress Session 76

Castro Address Comparison [25 Feb] 76

Le Duan Speech Comparison [25 Feb] 77

Bondarenko Address [25 Feb] 77

Shakirov Address [25 Feb] 81

Honecker Address Comparison [25 Feb] 85

Shevardnadze Speech [26 Feb] 85

Husak Address Comparison [25 Feb] 89

Kadar Speech Comparison [25 Feb] 90

Ceausescu Address Comparison [25 Feb] 90

28 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS REPORTED

TASS Review of Session

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--Today, on the sixth day of the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the delegates continued discussing the report "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Ending in 1990", delivered by Nikolay Tikhonov, the head of the Soviet Government, on Friday.

In this document, Vladimir Gusev, the first secretary of the Saratov Regional Committee of the CPSU, said at the congress today, much attention is devoted to matters aimed at developing agriculture. The speaker showed the possibilities of irrigated farming on the example of Saratov region which is situated in the arid steppes beyond the Volga. "Life has convincingly proved that irrigation is the most reliable way to high and stable yields," he said. Much more irrigated lands than before is to be brought into cultivation in Saratov region in the current five-year period. This will create conditions for the region's more tangible participation in the implementation of the country's food programme, he said.

The USSR's gas industry developed at a rapid pace during the past five-year plan period (1976-1980) in full accordance with the decisions of the 25th party congress, delegates of the 26th congress were told by the USSR Minister of the Gas Industry Sabit Orudzhev. The national economy was supplied 20 billion cubic metres of gas over and above the plan assignment. A single state system of gas supply is functioning in the USSR. By productivity and power-per-worker ratio it is the biggest in the world. The aggregate length of large-diametre trunk gas pipelines has reached 130,000 kilometres. Big tasks are set for the next five years, the minister went on. In 1985 it is intended to increase gas production to 600-640 billion cubic metres, including production in Western Siberia to 330-370 billion cubic metres.

Then the 26th CPSU Congress was greeted by member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberated Front Party of Algeria Mohamed Said Mazouzi, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordon McLennan, Deputy Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Sovan and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Bagdash.

Lilia Dyachkova, a pediatrician from Belogorod region, the center of the Russian Federation, said from the rostrum of the congress:

While in our country work is done to protect the health of each child, and of each person, the imperialist maniacs brandish an atomic bomb over the world and are prepared to destroy millions of lives in one instant. A normal person cannot fathom that. The Palestinian refugees' children are starving, and the young Chileans endure hardships. This is the guilt of the imperialists, and they should not talk about human rights, and teach others the rules of ethics and humanism.

"I wholeheartedly liked the idea expressed by Leonid Brezhnev to set up an authoritative international committee, which would include prominent scientists. The committee would show a vital necessity for preventing a nuclear catastrophe," Lilia Dyachkova said. She voiced the opinion that medical and health-service workers should make their contribution to this cause.

Soviet Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats told the congress that the party's economic strategy placed a special emphasis on agricultural development. Much has been done to reinforce the material and technical base of farming, increase its mechanization, supplies with chemicals and step up land reclamation efforts. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980), despite complicated weather conditions, the value of agricultural output stood at a total of 618 billion roubles, up 50 billion roubles on the Ninth Five Year Plan (1971-1975).

Agricultural workers, Valentin Mesyats went on to say, are facing vast and complex tasks in the new five year period (1981-1985). The contribution of agriculture to the national food programme, the minister said, will consist of ensuring adequate development rates in all branches of the agricultural-industrial complex to meet the population's requirements in high quality products.

The delegates and guests to the congress gave a warm welcome to Carlos Nunez Tellez, a member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, chairman of Nicaragua's State Council, who spoke at the congress.

At this the congress ended its today's session.

The 26th CPSU Congress will continue its work on Monday, March 2.

Gas Minister's Address

LD281626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Sabit Orudzhnev, minister of the gas industry, at the morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress on 28 February--with portion recorded]

[Text] [Begin Orudzhnev recording] The collective of gas workers working in Western Siberia, Orenburg Region, the Ukraine, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Caspian Sea deposit gas workers, as well as those in Sakhalin, Yakutia, [word indistinct] are following with great attention the work of the highest party forum. At their meetings and gatherings they are undividedly supporting all the principal clauses, the deep scientific generalizations and conclusions of the report, and are warmly approving the general line and practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo, led by the faithful continuer of the work of the great Lenin, courageous fighter for peace and happiness of the land, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Dear Leonid Ilich, with deep satisfaction and feelings of a duty fulfilled we report to you and all the congress delegates that the homeland's gas industry developed during the 10th 5-year period at an increasing rate, in fullest accordance with the decisions of the 25th party congress. The lower level of output foreseen for the end of the 5 year-period, a volume of 400 billion cubic meters, was exceeded in 1979, and the upper level of 435 billion cubic meters in 1980. [applause]

The highest growth in output, 146 billion cubic meters, was guaranteed over the whole of the 5-year period. The national economy obtained in excess of planned totals 20 billion cubic meters of gas. Natural gas has become a powerful factor in technical progress and in increase in social labor productivity. With its use is manufactured 93 percent of steel and iron; 60 percent of cement; 95 percent of mineral fertilizers. Gas is used in consumer form for the lowest cost in the world by nearly 200 million Soviet people. [applause]

In the USSR there is in operation the largest single state-owned gas supply system in the world, in terms of production and power-labor ratio. It is linked to practically all republics and economic regions of our vast homeland. The total length of trunk gas pipelines of large diameter pipes is 130,000 km. Soviet gas workers have justified pride in the fully automated Orenburg gas-chemical complex, where on a par with gas, a large quantity of the most valuable products of the chemical industry are manufactured, as well as those of the petrochemical industry and mineral fertilizers products.

Orenburg gas is supplied via the largest trunk gas pipeline, Soyuz, to the European CEMA member-countries who participated in the construction of this gas pipeline. In Western Siberia, the chief raw material supplier of our industry, the creation of a major territorial-industrial gas complex is being continued under difficult natural climatic conditions. In 1980 a total of 156 billion cubic meters of gas, which constitutes 36 percent of the total union output was obtained here. The might of the largest new gas output construction site, which is in the process of being built in the Siberian north can be pictured in the astoundingly precise and portentous words uttered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress: "That which has been done and is being done in this stark kray, is a real feat, and to those hundreds of thousands of people who are performing it, the homeland pays its tribute of admiration and deep respect." [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Orudzhev expressed deep gratitude to the communist parties of the union republics, Tyumen, Orenburg Oblast party committees and all oil and gas construction workers for their great practical help in fulfilling plans for the development of the gas industry in the 10th 5-year period. Comrade Orudzhev further dwelled on the problems which must be solved by gas industry workers for the further speedy increase in the fuel-energy capacities of the country. These are questions of raising the efficiency of capital investments, lowering the cost of building and using secondary energy resources and energy-saving technology. Much must be done, he said, to improve the housing conditions of gas workers, for this will enable new lofty frontiers to be attained, as projected for the 11th 5-year period.

Algerian Delegate's Address

LD281458 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--The Soviet people has accomplished great achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres, which allows it to advance in the vanguard of the progress of mankind, Mohamed Said Mazouzi, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, stated at the 26th CPSU Congress today.

All this is a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia which became a turning point in the history of mankind, the speaker went on to say. This revolution "opened new prospects before all, including oppressed peoples, paved the way for liberation from the exploiters. It proved that peoples can defeat enemies and become masters of their destiny and that nothing can break their will to freedom and progress. The October Revolution became a strategic ally of the liberation movement of the peoples struggling for independence and self-determination."

Construction of socialist society in the Algerian People's Democratic Republic is a logical consequence of the prolonged struggle waged by our people against oppression and exploitation on the part of capitalists and feudals, the speaker went on to say. The strategic aims of our development are the establishment of an industrial base and implementation of the agrarian revolution which is not limited to the mere transfer of land to peasants but is directed at the radical economic, social and cultural transformation of the countryside.

"On the international arena, and primarily within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, Algeria backs the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa and Western Sahara who are still suffering under the yoke of colonialism and racism," said Mohamed Said Mazouzi. "Algeria stands out in favour of those peoples freely exercising their right to self-determination, so that their true representatives speak on their behalf. Algeria is waging a resolute struggle against imperialism, Zionism and inhuman political and economic domination of capitalism, for establishing a new world economic order which would make international relations more just and mutually beneficial, would impart to them a new scope."

Algerian-Soviet cooperation which we hold dear started during the years of the Algerian peoples' liberation struggle for independence, the speaker went on to say. The Soviet Union, socialist states, fraternal and friendly countries rendered us considerable support.

"Algerian-Soviet cooperation acquired a special nature after Algeria gained independence, when the exchanges of visits and consultations between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front, between public organizations, and the governments of the two countries became a stable tradition," the speaker stated. "The results of this cooperation are obvious: The Soviet Union is taking part in the training of our scientific and technical personnel, in the implementation of a number of economic, social and scientific projects, in our extensive work in the field of national health services."

"We have firm faith in this cooperation and we will work to develop it, strengthen the ties of friendship between our parties and people, raise the efficiency of our joint work for peace and international detente" the speaker said in conclusion.

Further on Algerian's Address

LD282156 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Speech by Mohamed Said Mazouzi, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau of Algeria, delivered at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dear comrades, members of the congress, allow me to extend to you greetings from brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and National Liberation Front [FLN] secretary general, and greetings of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and all the militants in the party and mass organizations and greetings of the Algerian people, and wish your congress complete success. This congress will without doubt achieve further success and progress for the peoples of the USSR. [applause]

The Algerian people are following with attention the achievements and triumphs of the Soviet Union, which it has attained under the leadership of the party of the great Lenin, under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Soviet people have achieved a gigantic amount in the economic, social and cultural fields, enabling them to advance in the forefront of mankind's progress. Your successes in science and technology, which were crowned with a daring storming of space, are proof of the genius of your peoples and of loyalty to that path which you are following under the leadership of the CPSU in building Soviet society. Your achievements have become a decisive factor in the development of world civilization, a gigantic contribution to international cooperation in the interests of peace and development. [applause]

Credit must go the Great October Socialist Revolution which was a decisive turning point in mankind's history, the revolution led by Vladimir I. Lenin, with his sound and daring ideas and with his rare political wisdom as a great leader. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened new horizons before the peoples, especially the oppressed, and allowed those people to get rid of their oppressors and provided the proof that peoples are capable of defeating their enemies, of becoming the masters of their destiny and that nothing can hinder their desire for liberation and progress. [applause] It was a strategic ally to the liberation movement and to peoples struggling for independence and self-determination.

Thanks to the experience of prolonged struggle waged by our people, we in Algeria appreciate the profound significance of your great revolution. The Algerian people waged a violent armed liberation revolution under the leadership of the FLN Party against French colonialism, which led to the defeat of the forces of occupation--which were backed decisively by the Atlantic forces--and to the full independence of Algeria. Political independence in relation to the Algerian revolution was but an important and decisive stage of hard and long work for the construction of a modern, progressive and prosperous society. This work was necessary for the protection and security of permanent political independence.

The construction of socialist society in Algeria was a logical result of the long struggle of the Algerian people against occupation, oppression and exploitation, from which it suffered for long at the hands of feudalist and capitalist regimes. The strategic aim of development was the widening of a basic industrial base and the implementation of the agrarian revolution, giving it a wider content than the mere giving of land to the peasant, a content which enables us to carry out radical economic, social and cultural transformation of the Algerian countryside. The development operation extended to education, which enabled almost 4 million children and youth to acquire modern education. The development work was consolidated by the provision of many social services, such as free medicine for all the population, free scholarships to sons of families with limited incomes, social security to peasants, in addition to the services provided by the state to veteran mujahidin and victims of the liberation war.

The revolution set up wide democratic structures for the country represented in municipal popular councils, provincial councils, the National People's Assembly, councils for the socialist management of establishments, capable of enabling any Algerian citizen to practice democracy and contribute directly to the running of the state.

Algeria, at the international level and among the non-aligned, continues the struggle for the consolidation of people who are still struggling under colonialist and racialist regimes in Palestine, Namibia, South Africa, the Western Sahara, and who have no one to speak for them or freely secure their right to self-determination. Also, Algeria stands with determination against Zionism and imperialism and the domination of the unjust economic, political and capitalist regimes and for setting up a new economic order which gives new dimensions to international relations and makes them more equitable and just.

The national charter embodies the experience of the Algerian revolution with all its political, ideological and economic dimensions in its struggle for liberation and the construction of socialism. It represents the outcome of the national effort in the ideological, economic, social and cultural fields.

The Fourth FLN Congress crowned our work in building the structures of the state and the party, and was an embodiment of the principles outlined in the national charter. The extraordinary congress also discussed the scopes of development in Algeria and approved the 5-year plan. The structures of the state and the party work today for the implementation of the projects and resolutions of the party's congresses and Central Committee sessions.

Algerian-Soviet cooperation, of which we are very proud, goes back as you know to the years of armed struggle for independence waged by the Algerian people. The stands of the USSR and those of the socialist camp and the sister and friendly countries were a firm support for the heroic struggle of our people against the French forces of occupation. The Algerian people will never forget the precious aid provided to it during its testing time. [applause] Cooperation between Algeria and the USSR acquired a special nature after independence when the exchange of visits and consultations between the CPSU and the FLN and between the various organizations in the two countries and between the two governments became a firm tradition. The results of this cooperation have become obvious in many fields where the USSR is contributing to forming scientific and technical cadres for Algeria and the implementation of a number of economic, social and scientific projects and to extensive work in the field of national health services. This fruitful and unbiased cooperation is steadily growing to become a main characteristic of the relations between the two parties and countries.

We express extreme trust in this cooperation for whose development we all work, to strengthen and deepen the ties of friendship between the two parties and peoples, and to raise the efficiency of our work at the international level...[applause]...in the interest of peace and the consolidation of international relaxation, in the interest of all peoples, and to enable oppressed peoples still under the yoke of colonialism to freely determine their destiny, and confront imperialism which wants to impose its control over the world and maintain unjust regimes and international relations.

Dear comrades, finally, I wish your congress success and to your peoples in the USSR further success and prosperity. [applause]

Uruguayan CP Official

LD281430 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--"The clear-cut proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on matters of safeguarding universal peace are of decisive international significance", said Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay who was speaking today at the 26th CPSU Congress which began its work in the Kremlin last Monday.

"The imperialists, primarily the imperialists of the United States of America," Rodney Arismendi went on to say, "are trying to undermine detente and to pursue an interventionist policy on all the continents. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals aimed at controlling the arms race are constructive and take a sober view of things. They are sure to meet with support of all those who oppose the horrors of a nuclear war, who strive for establishing peace all over the world."

"Putting the sign of equation between terrorism and the struggle for democracy and national liberation," Rodney Arismendi stressed, "the United States is trying to disguise the real face of its own terrorism practiced throughout the American Continent with the assistance of the CIA, the Pentagon and obedient tyrannies. The United States would like to justify genocide started in El Salvador against the people who are waging a heroic struggle and have every right to count on solidarity of the whole of mankind."

"The United States pursues this policy not only with regard to revolutionary forces, but also with regard to all patriotic and democratic movements as well as the governments opposing imperialism, fascism and tyrannical regimes."

"Latin America has entered a new stage of the liberation process," Rordney Arismendi said. "The victory of the Cuban revolution marked a radical change in the liberation struggle of the peoples and asserted socialism in Latin America."

"The new stage of the struggle against fascism and tyranny was began by the people of Nicaragua. The people of Grenada follow suit. The process of the weakening of U.S. imperialism's domination is irreversible. The more outrageous and brazen the policy of the imperialists becomes, the more decisively and actively we should press for the unity of all opponents of imperialism," said the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

More on Uruguayan Delegate

LD012134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0525 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The participants in the congress warmly received Comrade Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee. On behalf of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, the thousands of its members who are languishing in jails and suffering torture, on behalf of those who wage the struggle in the underground movement or in exile, he cordially greeted the delegates of the 26th congress of the party of Lenin, the party which is today the most reliable bulwark in the peoples' struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism.

Both friends and enemies recognize the international significance of your congress, the speaker said. The principal questions of your congress are tasks of worldwide historical importance. They include the construction of communism in the Soviet Union in close connection with the development of socialism in other countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America and with the strengthening of its position in Africa. They include economic and political assistance to the peoples who are liberating themselves. They include the leading role in the dramatic struggle against the threat of nuclear war, against the arms race, for the preservation of detente, which is in danger as a result of the intensification of the aggressive actions of imperialism.

The clear-cut proposals put forward by Comrade Brezhnev for the preservation of peace throughout the world are of decisive international significance, he continued. The world is living through an extremely dangerous period. The imperialists, above all in the United States, are trying to undermine detente and pursue an interventionist policy on all continents. This policy is assuming especially threatening dimensions now that a new administration has come to power in the United States. Comrade Brezhnev's proposals for curbing the arms race are of a sober and constructive nature. They will without doubt meet with the support of all who oppose the horrors of nuclear war and strive to establish peace throughout the world. The chief and most pressing task is to achieve unity in the struggle for peace and detente.

In order to realize its global plans, Washington, Comrade Arismendi went on, continues to assert in a bellicose manner that our continent is allegedly the pivot of U.S. security. The United States threatens Cuba, which is dear to us all. It undertakes provocative acts against Nicaragua. It puts pressure on the Panamanian Government. It holds military exercises in violation of the Panama Canal treaty. It is hatching a plot against Grenada. It actively supports the fascist dictatorships in Uruguay, Chile, Guatemala and other countries. It openly states its intention to interfere in the affairs of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean basin.

By equating terrorism with the struggle for democracy and national liberation, the United States is trying to disguise the real face of its own terrorism practiced throughout the American Continent with the assistance of the CIA, the Pentagon and tyrannies which obey its wishes. The United States wants to justify genocide in El Salvador, whose people are now waging a heroic struggle and are entitled to count on the solidarity of all mankind.

However, the plans of the United States, which constitute an enormous danger for our continent, will be doomed to failure if they are opposed with the determination and the broadest unity of peoples and governments, of all patriotic and democratic currents, and above all communists, socialists and all who cherish freedom, independence and social progress.

Having spoken about the Uruguayan people's resistance to the fascist dictatorship and the program of struggle for the attainment of a difficult victory, the speaker expressed gratitude to the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev for their unfailing solidarity with the Uruguayan patriots.

UK's McLennan's Address

LD081754 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Full text of fraternal greetings to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by Gordan McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain and all British communists, our delegation brings warm, fraternal greetings to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The achievements of the Soviet people, represented in the successes of the 5-year plan just completed and the bold aims of the new 5-year plan, give confidence of big new advances in socialist construction in your country and in the increased well-being of the Soviet people.

We wish this congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, your government and the entire Soviet people complete success in tackling the tasks set out in Comrade Brezhnev's report.

The eyes of the world are on your congress. It represents worldwide recognition of the decisive importance of the contribution of the Soviet Union and the CPSU towards overcoming the great problems facing humanity, and opening up a better and brighter perspective for people everywhere.

In the years since thw 25th congress, the Soviet Union has made a vital contribution to the national liberation struggles and to the strivings of the peoples of former colonial countries to build independent economies able to satisfy their needs.

In the same period there have been many initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Government for peace and detente, aimed at reducing tension and creating cnditions for real measures of disarmament.

They contradict in life the slander that the Soviet Union is an aggressive, expansionist power. The real threat to peace comes from imperialism. The first policy statements of the new United States' administration, including President Reagan's attack on SALT II and Secretary of Defense Weinberger's advocacy of the neutron bomb, drive home this lesson for the people of the world. That administration has an active ally in Britain's prime minister, Thatcher, but she does not speak for all the people of our country.

In Britain now there is a great and growing concern about the danger of nuclear war and wider recogntion than previously that the military policies of the British and U.S. Governments are a menace to Britain and the British people.

In response to this danger there has been a new and inspiring development of the movement for peace in our country, expressed especially in opposition to the siting of American-controlled cruise missiles in Britain, and in favour of British unilateral nuclear disarmament. We are confident that powerful opposition will also develop to any steps by the Reagan administration to manufacture the neutron bomb and site it in Europe.

British communists also are of the view that Britain must get out of the U.S.-dominated NATO alliance, so that Britain's influence can be fully used for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe and the mutual dissolution of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, as steps towards the goal of total and universal disarmament. War and the threat of war has always been an instrument of imperialist policy.

The international communist movement is the most powerful of the antiimperialist forces. Independence and sovereignty of each communist party is the essential basis for relations between our parties, vital to the principles of internationalism and to mutual solidarity between communist parties.

Differences can and do exist in the international communist movement on certain questions, and our views on these questions are well known, as is the proud internationalist tradition and record of our party. We will continue to express our views within the international communist movement, while conducting militant struggle in unity with brother communist parties, for peace, against imperialism and for socialism.

The far-reaching proposals in Comrade Brezhnev's report, aimed at carrying forward the process of detente, based on real and concrete measures of disarmament and mutually beneficial measures of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the countries of capitalism, will be studied with interest by those many people and organisations in our country who want to rule out the horrifying prospect of nuclear war. They give a powerful rebuff to the anti-Soviet propaganda generated in our country by the prime minister and other cold-warriors who seek to sabotage detente and accelerate the arms race and military expenditure, despite conditions of acute social and economic crisis in Britain.

Britain's crisis deepens every day. Over 3 million workers are unemployed, great industries are being run down, long-established social and public services are subjected to constant attack. Britain under the Conservative Government presents a picture of profound and deepening capitalist crisis.

Pursuit of policies in the interests of monopoly capital and the multi-national corporations, including membership of the E.E.C. and continued repression in Northern Ireland, are bearing ever more heavily on the overwhelming majority of the people.

As opposition mounts to Tory policies, the ruling class resorts to more authoritarian measures and attacks on democratic rights, including those of Britain's 12 million strong trades union movement.

The central political issue for British communists, therefore, is to make our maximum contribution to the development of a broad alliance of millions in struggle, to reverse government policies and create conditions for a general election in which there could be the return of a Labor Government that would take Britain on a different course.

Recent victories for left policies in the British Labor Party and for democratic changes within that party, are of historic importance. If consolidated and carried forward, they could bring about a political advance in Britain that would be an important contribution to the world struggle for peace, democracy and socialist change. Realization of this possibility requires further defeats for the rightwing in the Labor Movement, the strengthening of left unity, of Labor-Communist unity, and the building of the Communist Party.

This is also necessary for opening up the longer-term perspective of advance to socialism in Britain, as set out in our programme, the British road to socialism, which describes how the working class and its allies can take political, economic and state power out of the hands of the capitalist class.

Our aim is the construction of socialism in Britain, in which there would be the plurality of political parties, the right to express different political interests and views, the independence of trades unions from the state, freedom of religious worship and propaganda, and freedom of research, cultural, artistic and scientific achievements.

Comrades, your achievements and the wide-ranging and major proposals before this congress are a tribute to your party and the Soviet people. They are living proof of the power of socialism.

We are confident that, under the leadership of your party, the aims of your congress will be achieved, thus marking new advances for the Soviet people and, in turn, assisting all humanity.

We are confident too that this congress will help make certain that the catastrophe of nuclear conflict will be averted and that all progressive mankind will work together in the interests of peace and prosperity for all the peoples of our planet.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Long live the friendship between the British and Soviet peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

Kampuchea's Pen Sovan

LD281446 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--"The Soviet Union is the main bastion of the world revolutionary movement, the bulwark of all national liberation movements waging the struggle against imperialism and Beijing's great-power hegemonism, against other forces of international reaction," said Pen Sovan.

Addressing the 26th Congress of the CPSU today, Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, highly appraised the international activities of the Soviet Union. "The USSR opposes the arms race, puts forward peace initiatives aimed at consolidating detente and developing international cooperation, supports the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence," Pen Sovan said.

Speaking about the situation in Kampuchea, Pen Sovan said that in the 4 years of the sway of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime "the entire structure of the Kampuchean society was destroyed to the foundation. Three million of our countrymen were brutally killed, while the others were deprived of the elementary conditions of life. Such is the monstrous result of Maoist 'experiments' in Kampuchea."

The speaker noted that owing to the assistance of socialist countries, peaceful peoples and different international organizations, the Kampuchean people "are overcoming numerous difficulties on the road of restoration of the country." Bodies of people's power were established throughout the country. Public order and security ensured. Presently the Kampuchean people are preparing for general parliamentary elections.

"Pol Pot's bandits and other reactionary groupings have been crushed excluding those which found refuge on that territory and are now enjoying support of Washington and Beijing," Pen Sovan went on to say. He drew attention to the fact that after the remains of Pol Pot's gangs had been routed Beijing and the reactionary forces in Southeast Asia changed their tactics. "They want to install Sihanouk, Son San and Khieu Samphan instead of Pol Pot as the leader of Khmer reaction abroad. However, we are sure that the maneuvres of our enemies will end in total failure."

The speaker underlined that the headway made by the Kampuchean people in the past 2 years "unconvincingly demonstrates that the progressive changes taking place in Kampuchea are irreversible." Pen Sovan said that the People's Revolutionary Council "is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and it should occupy the seat at the United Nations and other international organizations belonging to it by right."

"Loyal to its foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea at one with fraternal Vietnam and Laos would like once again to demonstrate its good will speaking from the rostrum of your congress and offer all Southeast Asian countries to establish relations which would promote stronger peace and stability in the region," Pen Sovan said.

"The proposals of the three countries of Indochina put forward in the statement of their foreign ministers at a recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, is fresh proof of our good intentions," Pen Sovan said. "We hope that ASEAN countries will take a reasonable stand with regard to our initiatives."

Syria's Khalid Bagdash

LD281606 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS--"The Syrian communists, just as all the communists and sincere patriots of Arab countries regard the Soviet Union as a great socialist state the achievements of which are the asset of all the working people of the globe," Khalid Bagdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, said in a speech at the 26th Congress of the CPSU today.

"The greatest task which the whole of mankind is faced with is to keep and strengthen peace throughout the world and to prevent a destructive nuclear war," the speaker went on to say.

"The calumnies to the effect that the national liberation movements are allegedly 'acts of international terrorism' behind which there is a 'hand of Moscow' will not delude any people and will not be able to stop the march of history," Khalid Bagdash stated.

"U.S. imperialism, with the participation of international Zionism, and with the aid of the As-Sadat regime and other forces of Arab reaction, seeks to establish full dominance over the Middle East," he went on to say. "Today it is perfectly evident that the Camp David deal which has been supported by other imperialist forces and by their partners--Chinese leadership--is an expansionist military pact concluded between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo for attaining this end. The USA is increasing its military presence in our region and is entangling it in a network of military bases."

"The masses of people of Arab countries, despite the stand of individual rulers, are firmly stating: This is our land, and not a U.S. one, and its mineral wealth belongs to us, and not to U.S. monopolies," Khalid Bagdash emphasized. "Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on guarantees of security for the Persian Gulf area are a vigorous support to the cause of the Arabs, and the broadest masses of people have ardently welcomed them."

"Syria plays a cardinal role in the Arab peoples' struggle for a just solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the ensurance of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of its sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization," the speaker said. "We are stating our full support for the proposals set out in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the congress on settling the Middle East crisis on a principled basis."

"Due to the signing of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation, our country has received a powerful support," the speaker said in conclusion. "The Syrian people, and broad masses of people in the Arab world hailed the conclusion of the treaty and welcomed it with the most profound gratitude to their great friend--the Soviet people."

Agriculture Minister Mesyats

LD281534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Report on 28 February speech by Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture, at 26th CPSU Congress meeting devoted to discussion of USSR social and economic development--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Mesyats recording] In its economic strategy the party pays special attention to the upsurge and development of agriculture. Much work has been done to strengthen its material and technical base, to intensify mechanization, chemicalization and extensive land improvement, to specialize and concentrate production, inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan in spite of complicated and unfavorable weather conditions, the total volume of produced agricultural output amounted to R618 billion which is R50 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and 50 percent more than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

There has been a considerable increase in the gross harvest of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit and grapes. There was an increase in output of animal husbandry products. All of this is the weighty fruit of the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the selfless toil of the workers of field and farm and the daily organizational and mass political work of party organizations, administrative and economic organs.

It must be admitted that in the work of collective and state farms and agricultural organs there areserious shortcomings. In the past 5-year plan considerable lagging was allowed to occur in the production of pulse crops and sunflowers. Many farms did not fulfill the plans for sale to the state of meat and milk. Not infrequently poor use is still made of basic funds and production capacities.

The party Central Committee and the government quite rightly demands that the state of affairs should resolutely be put right in lagging sections and that the efficiency of agricultural production be raised in all of its sections. These demands are to be the basis of all their practical work by agricultural workers. Great and intense tasks are envisaged for agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The guarantee of their implementation is primarily in the better use of the production potential already created in the countryside and in raising discipline and responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans for each farm. This is one side of the matter.

The other side is no less important--to ensure the uninterruped reception and the complete safekeeping of the produced output, its timely transport, processing and delivery in a good state to the consumer. All of this is possible with an integrated and balanced plan, coordinated actions and by reliably backing up the production tasks with the appropriate material-technical and financial resources.

Consequently, in elaborating the state-wide foodstuffs program, proceeding from your instructions, Leonid Ilich, we are faced in all sections of the agro-industrial complex with the tasks of setting and ensuring such rates of their development which fully accord with the final aim: The satisfaction of the rapidly growing demand of the population for high-quality products.

There are many problems in agriculture. Of primary importance for the solution of the foodstuffs program will be the further stable increase in the production of grain and the increase in every way of the production of fodder both for social animal husbandry and for cattle held on personal subsidiary plots of the population.

Collective and state farms this year, taking into account local conditions, intend to reconsider the structure of the grain-sown area; to raise yields and increase the area sown to forage crops--grain, corn, peas, soya, rape and lupine; to lay in more coarse and succulent fodders; to unleash further work to improve natural fodder fields; to create irrigated hayfields and pastures.

The appeal of the party Central Committee, expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to make animal husbandry the shock front of work is being received by rural workers with complete understanding, high responsibility and as an urgent combat task.

In agriculture everything comes from the earth, from its fertility. In the country, thousands of farms obtain a stable grain yield of 30-40 and more quintals per hectare. But there are also those which harvest two or three times less. Patchiness of yields is characteristic for many regions in any year. Low harvests are a direct consequence of a low standard of farming, of an obvious lack of work to raise productivity. Therefore, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to concentrate everywhere the maximum of efforts and resources on the intensification in every possible way of land husbandry, to increase the fertility of soils and to increase capital investments for these aims.

Agricultural organs see their main task as being to complete in the present 5-year plan the introduction in all zones of the country scientifically-based agricultural management systems and a changeover to intensive systems of agriculture; to master in all states and collective farms rational crop rotations; to strengthen the base of industrial seed production and agrochemical service. [end recording]

In conclusion Comrade Mesyats said:

[Begin Mesyats recording] Comrades, rural workers just like all Soviet people are following the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with unfailing interest. On familiarization with the congress material they clearly see that the party, with Leninist directness, is leading our country along the only true course, the course of constantly rising material and cultural levels of the people and the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world. [applause]

And this is the reliable guarantee of all of our successes and new achievements. [applause] [end recording]

Nicaraguan Delegate's Address

LD282110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Speech by Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and chairman of the Council of State of Nicaragua, at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow on 28 February--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, comrade members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, comrade members of invited delegations, delegates of the congress!

We convey to you the most cordial fraternal greetings from the Sandinist popular revolution, which was an historic event in the life of Latin America unprecedented in the past 20 years, throwing off the yoke of one of the most misanthropic, rotten regimes on the Latin American Continent. In 1959, when the heroic victory of Cuba gave rise to hopes in the peoples of our continent, the imperialists swore that they would not allow any more revolutions in Latin America. But two decades later one was born, this time in Central America, which gave birth in torment to revolutionary Nicaragua.

We are a small country, a proud people who have carried out a great revolution in the very center of America. We represent a revolutionary people which is strengthening fraternal and inviolable political links with the Soviet people and the CPSU.

We are threatened with reprisals, as if to teach a lesson to other peoples and countries striving for freedom, independence, final liberation. They want to compel us to reject moral support from other peoples, the just cause of the Salvadorean people, our right to full sovereignty. It is impossible to buy Nicaragua. It will not back down in face of difficulties. We are ready to overcome anything to make our people's historic aspirations a reality. We are ready to bear any difficulties, but we will never permit ourselves to be subjugated again. Central America, this heroic land, plundered for many decades, is threatened with quite a few dangers. Within the framework of this small region, Nicaragua attracts the attention of the most aggressive forces of imperialism; it has become a target for imperialism's militarist policies.

Today these policies take the form of a hunger blockade. Tomorrow it may be an invasion. Aware of this reality, we count on the solidarity of revolutionary, democratic, progressive peoples of the world, on a world public ready to strengthen the foundations of peace and progress, to resolutely come out against any form of intervention.

We express our confidence in the fraternal, revolutionary, solidarity support of countries of socialism and all delegations represented at the congress. We believe in history. We go forward along a revolutionary path. Imbued with inexorable resolve to preserve our homeland's freedom and independence, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people greet yet again the 26th CPSU Congress and its General Secretary Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Long live friendship between the Soviet people and the people of Nicaragua! [applause]

Long live the peoples' struggle! [applause]

A free fatherland or death! [applause]

Further on Nicaraguan Delegate

LD011338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0525 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] We are a small country, a proud people who have carried out a revolution in the very center of America, Comrade Nunez Tellez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua, said at the CPSU Congress on 28 February.

World peace is being subjected to a serious threat engendered by various conflicts which entail the danger of war. This is particularly perceptible in Central America at the moment. The most aggressive and bellicose circles of international reaction, specifically the United States, have chosen this region as the target of their maneuvers. The revolutionary gains of Nicaragua, which were attained as a result of a stubborn struggle and immense efforts, are threatened. We are threatened with reprisals, the speaker declared, as if to set an example to other peoples and countries striving for freedom, independence and final liberation. They want to force us to abandon our ideological principles, the struggle for the peoples' right to self-determination, our internationalist spirit, the moral support of other peoples and our right to full sovereignty. We are prepared to endure all the difficulties, but we will never allow ourselves to be subjugated again. Knowing of our determination, warmongering circles are threatening us, exerting pressure and also using other means.

A few days ago, Comrade Nunez Tellez continued, patrols of the Honduran Armed Forces crossed our border with the plain intention of provoking an armed conflict. Stirring up the basest chauvinism, they are in fact trying to portray Nicaragua as an aggressor in the eyes of the Organization of American States and other international organizations.

Central America, a heroic land which has been plundered for many decades, is threatened by considerable dangers, the speaker declared. In the confines of this small region Nicaragua attracts the attention of the most aggressive forces of imperialism. It has become the object of its militaristic policy. Today it is a hunger blockade, tomorrow--intervention. Aware of this reality we count on the solidarity of revolutionary, democratic and progressive peoples of the world and the world public, who are ready to strengthen the mainstays of peace and progress and to resolutely oppose any form of intervention.

In conclusion the speaker said: We are strengthening fraternal and unbreakable ties with the Soviet people and the CPSU. We express our confidence in the fraternal, revolutionary solidarity and support of the countries of socialism and all delegations represented at the congress and our belief that these ties will grow stronger.

27 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS REPORTED

TASS Review of Session

LD271920 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--The 26th Congress of the CPSU continued its work in the Kremlin today.

The morning session opened with the report "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Ending in 1990," which was delivered by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The discussion of the report began. The first to speak in deliberations was Vasiliy Konotop, the first secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the CPSU. He pointed out that the residents of the Moscow region, like all Soviet people, actively discussed in the period of preparation for the congress the CPSU Central Committe's draft "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1980-1985 and for the Period Ending in 1990." More than two and a half million people took part in the discussion. They have introduced more than 123,000 suggestions and remarks to the Central Committee's Draft Guidelines.

Konotop said matters aimed at protecting Moscow region's environment are uppermost in the minds of people living there. The speaker criticized ministries that they, while conducting industrial construction near Moscow, do not always take into consideration the environmental protection requirements. The leader of the Moscow Regional Party Organisation suggested that a point on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme for the socio-economic development of Moscow region, a programme which would ensivage in particular, a sharp reduction in industrial construction, be included in the text of the guidelines.

The industrial Kuznetsk coal fields area with its unmatched natural wealth has become a high-capacity mining-and-metallurgical complex in the country's east in recent years, said Leonid Gorshkov, the first secretary of the Kemerovo Regional Committee of the party. The district now annually produces 150 million tons of coal, 12 million tons of steel, nine million tons of rolled stock, and a variety of other products. Solid fuel is sent from there to the country's European part, to the Ukraine, and other areas of the Soviet Union. The first secretary of the regional committee emphasized necessity for an earliest development of the huge deposits of Kuznetsk coal fields the aggregate geological reserves of which are estimated at 725,000 million tons. In the coming ten years, he said, the production of coal in the region is to be brought up to 193 million tons a year.

The Soviet Ukraine accomplished new successes in economic and cultural construction over the past five years in the fraternal alliance of Soviet peoples, said Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine. The republic's national income increased by 70,000 million roubles compared with the previous five years. The increment is approximately equal to the entire national income of the Ukraine in 1975. Aleksandr Lyashko stressed that the discussion of the draft plan of economic and social development for the next five years became convincing evidence of the true democratism of the Soviet system, unanimous support by all working people to the CPSU's home and foreign policy. 21.5 million people took part in the discussion of the Draft Guidelines at meetings of labour collectives and party organisations in the Ukraine. All in all, about 127,000 proposals, directed at raising the effectiveness of material, labour and financial resources, were submitted. More than 80,000 proposals have already been implemented.

Viktor Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry of the USSR, said that in the duration of the 10th Five Year Plan alone the country's engineering industry turned out more products than during the 7th and 8th Five-Year Plan periods (1961-1970) taken together. A greater share of the increment of industrial production was due to the introduction of new equipment, advanced technology, and the growth of labour productivity. Viktor Polyakov went on to say that in the past ten years there was a radical reconstruction of plants and factories in the automobile industry. As a result annual output of trucks went up by one and a half times, while the production of passenger cars increased fourfold.

The minister stressed that the question of the use of compressed gas by automobiles instead of gasoline must be solved urgently. He also said that Soviet passenger car making plants had developed new economical models of Zhiguli, Moskvich and Zaporozhets cars the production of which will begin in the current 11th Five Year Plan period.

After that the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Luis Corvalan, Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, delivered messages of greetings to the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

"The CPSU pays priority attention to raising the well-being of the working people," said Lidiya Tikhomirova, director of the Kalinin Production Organisation (centre of the Russian Federation). Expansion of production and improvement of the quality of consumer goods play a major role in implementation of this programme. "In 1981-1985 our production organisation is to largely increase its output and improve the quality of products", said Lidiya Tikhomirova. "We have taken the course of reconstructing factories, which will enable an additional annual production of four million knitted articles." Lidiya Tikhomirova expressed the wish that the machine-building of the country should increase the output of new automatic looms and machines, means of mechanisation, that would increase labour productivity and enable a more rational use of primary materials.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan Bayken Ashimov has said from the rostrum of the congress that the industry of the republic, which is a component part of the single national economic complex of the country, will increase the production by 22-25 percent in the period of five years. Fuel and energy-generating industries, metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industries will develop, as before, at an accelerated pace. "Oil production is on the rise in the republic, prospecting for new oil deposits is under way, along with the growing coal production and establishment on this basis of thermal electric power stations with a total capacity of 20 million kilowatts," said Bayken Ashimov. "Expansion of geological prospecting for oil and gas in western Kazakhstan is of fundamental significance, as is envisaged by the Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the Country. The preliminary data shows that oil- and gas-bearing area is extremely perspective." [as received]

First secretary of the Sorochinsk CPSU District Committee of the Orenburg Region, Aleksandra Osokina, citing the example of her countryside district, told the delegates about the work which is being conducted there to improve the living and working conditions of the peoples of the countryside. "We have about 600 agricultural specialists," she said.

"We are trying to do the utmost to see to it that the peasants' living conditions should approach still closer those in town, that the countryside should be renovated and grow younger." In the Tenth Five Year-Plan period (1976-1980), she said, 20,000 square metres of housing were built with the money of collective and state farms and local government bodies in the district. In the district there is no farm without a pre-school institution, a school and a club.

The Soviet trade unions uniting more than 129 million people support unanimously the home and foreign policy of the Central Committee of the party, of its Political Bureau led by Leonid Brezhnev, said Chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev. The large scope and complex tasks advanced by the party are regarded by the Soviet trade unions as the programme for practical activity. In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the trade unions have broad rights for the exercise of their many-faceted functions in the sphere of production, work, every-day living and rest of the working people. Through assemblies of workers, constantly operating production conferences, collective agreements, the trade unions draw broad masses of the working people into active and direct participation in the solution of all matters of the activity of work collectives. In the tenth five-year period, the participants of the constantly-operating production conferences tabled more than 7.5 million proposals aimed at the enhancement of effectivity and quality of work.

Representatives of the Soviet youth came to the Kremlin Palace of Congress to welcome the delegates at the evening meeting. To the applause of all those present, they presented to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev a report of the Soviet Komsomol for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The messages of greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress were delivered by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis, Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Syria) 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland Aaren Saarinen, member of the Standing Political Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party Marcelino dos Santos.

The 26th CPSU Congress will continue its work tomorrow, on February 28.

Tikhonov Report

LD281234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Text" of report entitled "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," delivered by Nikolay Tihonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow on 27 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The work of the 26th CPSU Congress is proceeding in an atmosphere of creativeness, efficiency and cohesion.

The congress delegates, our party and the whole Soviet people have received the Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as a document of enormous historic importance.

With extraordinary profundity, Leonid Ilich characterized the various activities of the Central Committee and the titanic work of party and people on strengthening the country's economic might and its security, on improving the life of Soviet people and preserving and consolidating peace. The report is an outstanding contribution to the development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to the scientific foundation for the party's general course in the period of advanced socialism. It reveals vividly the greatness of the aims, and the nobility of the ideals, to which the Communist Party created by Lenin has dictated itself.

The report embodies the wisdom and high responsibility of our party for the destiny of the country, and the single will of the 17 million-strong army of communists and of all the Soviet people. Unanimously approved by the congress as a guide to action, it mobilizes the party and people to solve new tasks, and opens an inspiring vista for creative communist work.

Our party's domestic and international course has stood the test of time and has been confirmed by life. We, comrades, can say with full justification that this course is the one true Leninist course. An outstanding role in elaborating and realizing this course belongs to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The party and people see in Leonid Ilich a wise and experienced leader who is confidently leading our mightly homeland forward to communism.

In each 5-year plan, our tasks become greater in scale and more complex. This is shown by the draft of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" which has been submitted for consideration by the party Central Committee to the 26th congress. Its preparation has been based upon the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. "The Basic Guidelines" generalize the practice of communist construction in the USSR, take into account the experience of other socialist countries, sum up the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and specify the tasks of economic and social development for the new 5-year period and for the period up to 1990; they elaborate a system for their implementation.

The draft is imbued with concern for the well-being of the Soviet man, and for the further prosperity and strengthening of the socialist homeland. To these ends are directed the development of material production and the growth of its efficiency, the progress of science and technology, the deepening of external economic ties and the improvement of management of the national economy. Interested and businesslike discussion of the draft in the press, in labor collectives, at party meetings and at conferences and at the congresses of the communist parties of the union republics has vividly demonstrated the vital power of socialist democracy and the indissoluble unity of the party and the people. During the nationwide discussion, valuable suggestions, additions and amendments have been made for additions which will enrich this important document. The draft of the main directions has evoked a great response abroad. Our friends see in it one more convincing proof of the triumph of the ideas and practice of real socialism.

It is noteworthy also that many realistically minded representatives of political and business circles in the West are noting the peaceful direction of our plans and the invariable striving of the party of the Soviet people for the consolidation of peace on earth. As for the slanderous fabrications by our foes on some sort of crisis in the Soviet economy and the attacks on the socialist economic system, life itself refutes these.

To capitalist society, with its acute social contradictions, unemployment and inflation, crises and slumps, and the increasing arms race, socialism presents a contrast of sociopolitical and ideological unity of society, a concern about working people, the advantages of the socialist system of management, the planned economy and the policy of curbing the arms race. In contrasting the two worlds, the socialist and capitalist worlds, socialism means the steady growth of the national economy, the steady upsurge in the well-being and culture of the people and the rightness of Marxist-Leninist ideas, social justice, great humanism, true democracy and our socialist way of life, the motto of which is: Everything in the Name of Man and for the Good of Man. The future lies with socialism.

Development of the Economy and Improvement of the People's Well-Being in the 10th 5-Year Period

Comrades! The direction of the economic and social development of the country in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan period was in complete accordance with the line of the 24th and 25th congresses. On the basis of its practical implementation, all spheres and aspects of the life of Soviet society enjoyed dynamic development. The national well-being was raised, and the production and scientific and technical potential of the country increased. The social political and ideological unity of the people was yet further consolidated. The alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia was strengthened, as was the unbreakable friendship of all nations and ethnic groups, and socialist democracy was deepened. These achievements of a society of developed socialism have been secured in the new USSR Constitution.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries has expanded and become richer. The international authority of the Soviet state is exceptionally high, and its influence on world developments is great. With a feeling of profound satisfaction one can say: The 10th 5-Year Plan period was one of great feats by our party and people. A new step on the path of communist construction has been taken.

Moving on to concrete indices which characterize the development of the country, it must be noted first of all that during the past 5-year plan period the scale of the economy grew significantly. High absolute increments of production were obtained. The national income increased in comparison with the 9th 5-Year Plan period by R400 billion, and the production of industry by R717 billion. There was an accelerated rate of development in the chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics, the production of means of automation and control systems, instrument building and motor vehicle building, and there was an increase in the output of up-to-date equipment. Capital assets worth R588 billion have been brought into use. More than 1,200 large industrial enterprises have been built. The fuel and power complex has been further developed. With a good raw material base and modern engineering at our disposal, we have taken a significant step in the development of atomic energy. The length of main gas pipelines grew over the last 2 5-year plan periods by 64,000 km, or twofold.

Inspired by the party's great appreciation, Siberian workers, during the period between the 25th and 26th congresses, more than doubled the output of oil and gas condensate and raised by 4.3 times the output of gas. This is another achievement scored for the sake of the motherland and a valuable gift to the 26th congress.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan period large-scale measures were undertaken with regard to the further development of agriculture. A sum in excess of R170 billion was allocated to the development of this industry. Our industry has begun to meet more fully the requirements of the rural areas for agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers.

There has been further development of such specialized industries as rural construction, land amelioration and water conservancy, machine building for the needs of animal husbandry and the production of feed, and the microbiology industry. The consolidation of the material supply base of agriculture and the implementation of important socioeconomic measures are laying a good foundation for the further growth of agricultural production. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions during 3 out of the 5 years, the agricultural output increased an average of 9 percent per annum. The average annual yield of grain for the first time reached 205 million tons and rose, in comparison with the 9th 5-Year Plan period, by more than 23 million tons. The average annual output of cotton increased by more than 1 million tons. In 1980, almost 10 million tons of cotton were gathered. Other types of agricultural products have also begun to be produced in larger quantities.

The party has consistently followed the policy of raising the material and cultural standards of living of the people. The amount of real income per capita has risen. At the end of the last 5-year plan period about 50 percent of the population had a per capita income of more than R100 per month, while in 1970 this income was enjoyed by only 18 percent of the population, the average wage of workers and employees increased by nearly 16 percent, and the income of collective farmers from publicly owned farms, by 26 percent.

Housing construction has continued on a large scale. More than 50 million people improved their living conditions during the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Out of the public consumption funds, more money was spent on education, health care, material provisions for labor veterans and on other social measures. The pension provisions for collective farmers, disabled persons and workers in several branches of the national economy have been improved. A whole range of additional benefits has been introduced for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War. All this testifies to the fact that people of toil and military feats are surrounded in our country by esteem, general respect and the constant care of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. All our achievements are the result of the enormous effort of the people and the selfless efforts of the working people of all the fraternal republics, whose day-to-day working lives accomplish truly historic achievements and bring the country to a higher level of progress.

In assessing the merits of what has been achieved during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the party sees difficulties and shortcomings. First and foremost is the fact that we have not succeeded in achieving, as intended, the target of raising labor productivity, in developing at an accelerated rate certain branches of the national economy and in overcoming the dissipation of capital investments. Resources have not always been used in a thrifty manner. This was referred to with great poignancy in the CPSU Central Committee accountability report and in the speeches by congress delegates. The main reason for the difficulties, shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy, as pointed out in the accountability report, lies in the fact that the forces of inertia, tradition and habits which were formed in that period when it was the quantitative rather than the qualitative side of things which was given priority, have still not been fully overcome.

The essence of the party's requirements now consists of using to the full the advantages of the socialist economic system and its immense economic potential, carrying out the transition to a course of intensifying and raising production efficiency and work quality.

Main Tasks for the Country's Economic and Social Development in the 11th 5-Year Period

Entering the eighties, the party is putting forward a scientifically based program for the country's further economic and social development. It was given a thorough theoretical and political substantiation in the CPSU Central Committee accountability report and was embodied in concrete form in the draft of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The tasks for the 5-year plan were determined in coordination with the prospects for a 10-year period.

The party sets as a main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan ensuring the further growth in the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of a stable and progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the transition of the economy onto an intensive path of development, a more rational use of the country's productive potential, the utmost economy of all types of resources and an improvement in the quality of work.

It can be noted with satisfaction that a steady and stable rate of economic development is planned for the new 5-year period. This will ensure a growth in the national income used for consumption and accumulation by 18-20 percent.

Further on, the rapporteur dealt with the program for improving the material and cultural living standards of the people. [as heard] The Communist Party's highest policy goal and all its practical activity have always been, are and will be concern for the good of mankind. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the party plans to implement a broad system of measures to consistently raise the people's well-being, to create still more favorable conditions for the all-round development of the personality, highly-productive labor, strengthen the health and improve the leisure of the Soviet people, and develop education, science and culture--everything that constitutes our socialist way of life.

It is planned to raise the share of social consumption funds in the national income. Real income per capita will be increased by 16-18 percent. Of particular significance along the measures aimed at raising the working people's standard of living is meeting more fully the population's demand for purchasing various goods and services. Trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will be increased by 22-25 percent.

A food program and a program for developing production of consumer goods are being worked out and will be implemented. This will allow supply of meat, milk, fruit and other products to the population to be improved. More types of cotton, wool, silk and linen will be sold to the population, as well as articles made out of them, including underwear and outer knitwear, children's goods and articles for everyday cultural and domestic use.

At the same time it is planned to consistently follow a course toward securing the stability of state retail prices for basic foodstuffs and items other than food.

Much remains to be done to develop and improve the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises for the population and of the entire sphere of service.

There will also be continuing growth in the population's incomes. The average monthly wages of manual and office workers will be increased by 13-16 percent. At the same time there is to be an increase in the degree to which the amount of wages depends on the final results of work by collectives and by each worker. As the necessary conditions are created and resources accumulated, there will be a gradual raising of the minimum pay to R80 per month, and first and foremost of the wages and salaries of manual and office workers in the national economy's productive branches.

There will be centralized implementation of a number of other measures. In the Urals and in some regions of Kazakhstan, regional coefficients will be introduced for the pay of manual and office workers for whom they have not been established, as well as increments for continuous work in the southern regions of the Far East and East Siberia. Pay supplements for night work will be increased in certain industries.

Approximately R10 billion are to be allocated for the period up to 1985 for implementing the new measures to raise wages. The incomes of collective farmers will increase by 20-22 percent. Taking into account the incomes from private and subsidiary farms, they will come close to the incomes of manual and office workers.

As everyone knows, in 1985 the social consumption funds will reach R138 billion, which will constitute on the average approximately R2,000 per family of four. The party Central Committee and the government have worked out and consider it expedient to implement in the 11th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years a new system of measures aimed at improving the life of mothers and of the growing generation. There will also be increased state aid to families with children and newlyweds.

More than R9 billion is to be spent in the 5-year period ahead of us to implement measures aimed at increasing state aid to families with children, to be carried out step by step in different regions of the country. Through these means is planned to introduce between 1981 and 1983 a partially paid leave for mothers so that they can take care of their children till they reach the age of 1 year. Subsequently, this leave will be extended till the time the child reaches the age of 1 and 1/2 years. It is planned to introduce lump-sum state allowances of R50 to coincide with the birth of the first child and R100 each for the second and third children. It is also planned to increase by 3 days the annual leave for women workers who have two or more children below the age of 12. For single mothers it is planned in 1981 to increase the monthly child allowances.

In the new 5-year plan, the living conditions of veterans of labor who are leaving for their well-deserved rest will be improved; minimum pensions payable according to the criteria of age or degree of invalidity to industrial, office and professional workers and collective farmers, pensions payable due to the loss of the breadwinner and also some pensions fixed earlier will be raised.

New measures for the material and life security of participants in the Great Patriotic War are planned. In the 5-year plan the state will allocate an additional sum of almost R6 billion to improve social security for the population. According to the calculations, incomes of approximately 50 million Soviet citizens will grow through the stepping-up of state aid to families with children and through the raising of pensions.

Concern for people's health is a characteristic feature of our society. Raising the quality of medical services is being put to the forefront today. Possibilities for parents to avail themselves of leisure and health treatment facilities together with their children are expanding. Physical culture and sports will enter the day-to-day life of Soviet people on a wider scale.

Residential construction will be carried on a wide scale in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, as it has been in former years. In 5 years it is intended to build 530-540 million square meters of residential floor space. The allocation of new state residential floor space will as a rule be done on the principle of giving a family an individual apartment.

The draft plan envisages a system of measures for the development of education, raising the role of socialist culture and art to enrich the spiritual life of Soviet people. Particular importance is attached in the program of social development to improving the conditions of labor activity, and to the all-round cutting down of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor, and to easing its conditions. Raising the level of mechanization of hoisting and carrying, loading and unloading, and warehouse work will enable us in 1985 to make a labor saving of 1.5-2 million people engaged in this work.

Labor is the main sphere of activity in the life of men, and it is important to enrich its content ceaselessly, and to strengthen its creative character, concrete concern for man, for his needs and demands is, as Lenoid Ilich stressed, the beginning and end of our economic policy. The great purpose of the activity of the Leninist party is that it has always struggled and worked on behalf of a better life and happiness for the laboring people. The Soviet people know very well that this is how it will be in the future too.

The rapporteur stressed that improving production efficiency in every possible way is a most important economic and political task.

Comrades, the implementation of a large and comprehensive program for the raising of the people's well-being can be achieved by us only on the basis of the development of material production and the increase in its effectiveness. As regards its historic scale, importance and consequences, the present transfer of our national economy onto the path of intensive development can justly be put side by side with such a very profound transformation as the socialist industrialization which radically altered the image of the country. The solution of the task of the intensification of the economy and the achievement of better production results using less expenditure and resources, as Leonid Ilich pointed out, should be the paramount objective of everything: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement in the structure of publicly owned production, the improvement of planning and administration and the raising of the standards of management. This formulation of the problem by the party's Central Committee has been unanimously approved by our congress. It is supported by the whole party and all the Soviet people.

During the eighties we are to complete switching the economy onto the path of intensification and to implement fresh measures to bring about a further increase in the efficiency of socialist production, and the 11th 5-Year Plan period can and should become a new and great step in this direction. A characteristic feature of the new 5-year period is that there is envisaged, above all, a higher growth of end results in the national economy in comparison with the increase in the expenditure of labor and materials, including capital investments. Measures have been outlined to achieve the most efficient use of all the resources available. The main factor of the economic growth is the increase in the productivity of labor. In the 11th 5-Year Plan period the productivity of social labor is to be increased by 17-20 percent. This should yield not less than 85-90 percent of the increase in the national income. It is necessary to ensure a sizeable increase--in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan--in the rate of growth of labor productivity in industry, building, railway transportation and agriculture.

It is necessary to see to it that an increase in output at enterprises already functioning is achieved with the number of personnel employed remaining stable or even reduced. Attention should be paid to making more rational use of labor in the nonproductive sphere. Maintaining, and particularly increasing, the volume of extraction of raw material and fuel and energy resources is costing more and more. To meet the requirements for them we have to go into the little inhabited and poorly accessible regions of the north and east. The effect of saving every ton of oil, coal and metal is becoming more and more considerable, and the harm done by not making rational use of them more and more appreciable.

We still do not always have the ability to treat our material wealth thriftily. We waste a lot. In the forthcoming 5-year period we have to bring about a radical improvement here.

One of the key tasks of the 11th 5-year period is the fuller and more efficient use of fixed production assets. These are increasing at a fast rate, but in many cases we are not getting a proper return on them. Existing equipment is frequently not functioning to its full capacity. In the machine-building industry the shift coefficient of metal-working equipment is 1.35. Capital replacement at functioning enterprises is slow and, in addition, in a number of cases the technical and economic parameters of newly commissioned and already working equipment show little difference, but the cost of the new equipment is higher.

Insufficiently rational use is being made of fixed assets on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Delays in the assimilation of new production capacities have a negative effect on the output-capital ration and other economic indicators. We must achieve a major advance in raising the efficiency of capital investment. The increase in the size of the national income planned for this 5-year period is to be secured with a smaller absolute and relative increase in capital investments than in the previous 5 years. Special mention has to be made of capital investment in the reconstruction and reequipment of operating enterprises. The payback rate on the funds earmarked for these purposes is on average three times greater than in the creation of similar production capacities by means of new construction, and there is also a reduced manpower requirement.

An efficient economy means also high quality of output and in improvement in its ability to satisfy the consumer and its technical and economic parameters. In the past few years definite advances in this direction have been evident, but these cannot leave us satisfied. The turn toward efficiency and quality is organically linked by the party with work to improve production on the basis of modern science and technology.

The rapporteur then dwelt on key issues of the development of the material production sectors:

Comrades! The draft plan of "The Basic Guidelines" specifies the ways of improving the structure of the national economy, and the development of the branches of material production and distribution of production forces.

The fundamental particularity of the 11th 5-year Plan period is higher rates of growth of production of industries in Group B, in comparison with the production of the branch industries in Group A. The accelerated growth of production in Group B is an affair of great significance. Party and administrative organs, ministries and departments, heads of enterprises and labor collectives must put all their efforts into ensuring an expansion of production of goods for the population and raise their quality considerably.

Here it is particularly important to show initiative and persistence and to implement more fully all the existing possibilities and reserves in the branches of light and food industries as well as in heavy industry.

Local resources, too, must be better used for increasing output of consumer goods. The output of good quality and beautifully made things, which bring joy and a good feeling into a man's house, is an affair of the honor and professional pride of all those who produce consumer goods.

A decisive role in the development of the national economy and in the obtaining of high final results is played by the basic industries: electric energy, metallurgy, chemicals and engineering. The development of the economic potential of the country is determined largely by the condition of the mineral raw material resources.

In the new 5-year plan period geologists will carry out survey work even more widely and with yet greater persistence. The 11th 5-Year Plan period is the first stage of the implementation of the USSR's energy program, being worked out on the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Prime importance is given in it to the fast development of the gas industry, first and foremost in Western Siberia, which has a firm raw material base. It is from Western Siberia that it is planned to obtain all of the increase in gas extraction in the new 5-year period. Great and complex tasks are to be solved in the 11th 5-year period by workers in the oil industry.

The increment in electric power will take place basically thanks to atomic fuel, hydroenergy, and the use of coals of the eastern regions of the country.

In the next few years it is envisaged to begin implementing a completely new direction in centralized heat supply for large towns. I am speaking of the construction of several powerful atomic stations for heat supply, each one of which will be able to supply heat reliably to a town with a population of many thousands, without polluting the environment.

In the development of metallurgy, along with growth in the production of metal, the policy of fundamentally improving the quality of metal and of increasing the output of efficient types of metal products will be carried out yet more decisively.

The technical reequipment of the national economy, putting it onto an intensive path, puts exceptionally serious tasks to machine-building engineers. The draft plan of "The Basic Guidelines" envisages a growth in the production of this industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan period of at least 1.4 times. But the main thing, of course, is to improve the quality of, and update, engineering industry output. The demand for machinery and equipment to mechanize and automate production in all sectors of the national economy must be satisfied more fully.

In the 11th 5-Year Period a major step has to be taken as regards the technical reequipment of the oil, gas, light, foodstuff and other industries. The creation of systems of machinery for the integrated mechanization of construction and land improvement work will be completed in the main. The range of equipment which is part of the system of machinery for agriculture is being extended. It is planned to accelerate the development and output of more efficient machinery which provides a maximum saving of raw material, fuel and energy resources. It is the task of the engineering industry not only to produce up-to-date equipment but also to promote its efficient operation by the user.

In the new 5-year period work will be continued on ensuring the coordinated and balanced development of industries which form a united agrarian-industrial complex. Almost one-third of the total capital investment in the national economy is being allocated to develop and perfect this complex and in this the greater part is being allocated directly to develop agricultural production, this is so because of the tremendous importance of this sector of the economy in solving the foodstuff problem. Among the most important tasks are those of increasing grain production, radically improving fodder production and developing animal husbandry on this basis, implementing measures for reducing losses of agricultural produce and increasing the quality of this produce.

The increase in agricultural output per capita of the population will be double that of the preceding 5-year period. I should like to dwell particularly on the question of keeping agricultural products intact. To this day there are losses of grain, vegetables, potatoes, meat and milk all along the line from the producer to the consumer.

Losses of mineral fertilizers in which products are kept and to reduce their losses, in the new 5-year period it is planned to allocate R13 billion of capital investment, or 60 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. Success, however, in the fight against losses, depends to an enormous degree on the organization of labor and a conscientious and careful attitude to the results of that labor. It is this that we must bear in mind first and foremost. An important role is being set aside for science in the development of agriculture.

In the 11th 5-year period sectors of the production infrastructure will be further developed. A task of primary importance is to eliminate the lagging of rail transportation behind the needs of the national economy that has come about. Capital investments for this purpose are to be increased by more than 30 percent. The Ministry of Railways must bring about a decisive improvement in the organization of the running of the railways, must persistently introduce comprehensive mechanization into loading-unloading and maintenance and repair operations, must increase the speed of traffic on the railways, and must ensure that freight is delivered to consumers without interruption. A number of new passenger and freight lines will be opened in all types of transportation. The role played by motor vehicle and river transportation in carrying cargo and passengers is to increase. The construction of a network of paved motor roads will be continued. Air transportation will be augmented by new economical and comfortable aircraft. There must be an improvement in the coordination of the work of all types of transportation and their interaction with other sectors of the national economy. Great tasks are being set for the development of communications and for satisfying demand by the population for communications services more fully. The number of telephones in use by the population is to increase by 40 percent.

The build-up of the country's economic potential depends to a decisive extent on the state of capital construction. The party Central Committee and the government attach exceptional importance to improving things in this sector of the economy. In the new 5-year period great demands are to be made of builders and planners. It is necessary to wage an even more persistent struggle against the diversion of material and labor resources away from major national-economic construction projects and against prolonging construction deadlines, and to continue the policy of limiting the number of projects being built simultaneously. In 1980 we managed to halt the spread of uncompleted construction, and the task is to bring it to the standard level by 1983. Such territorial-production complexes as the West Siberian, Sayany, Angara-Yenisey, Timano-Pechora, South Yakut, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, South Tadzhik and others will be developed.

Completion of the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway will mark a turning point in the economic destiny of a vast area. Overcoming many difficulties, Baykal-Amur Railway construction workers have done a great and noble deed: They have overfulfilled the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, have laid hundreds of kilometers of track and have built new towns, settlements and dozens of production installations. This has created a good foundation for solving the forthcoming task of opening through-traffic along the whole length of the Baykal-Amur Railway in the new 5-year period.

The Development of Foreign Economic Relations

An important direction of the work of the Soviet state is the widening of economic and scientific-technical links with foreign countries and using the possibilities of mutually-advantageous international distributions of labor. It is natural that at the center of our attention has been and still is cooperation with the socialist states. Economic and scientific-technical links between the fraternal countries are built on the lasting foundation of common interests and are of a deep, all-round nature. We will continue to improve the coordination of our national economic plans with the other CEMA member-countries, and deepen socialist economic integration. In this we see an important means of strengthening the positions of socialism in the world economy, and of protecting the socialist countries from the influence of the unfavorable trends which are evident in the world capitalist economy. The volume of the USSR's mutual trade with the CEMA member-countries will be considerably increased.

We are building our cooperation with the developing countries on a just and equal basis. This is served by trade and rendering economic assistance to them in creating industrial and agricultural projects, the training of national cadres and also implementing agreements based on long-term industrial cooperation.

As before, the Soviet Union comes out for stable and mutually advantageous links with the capitalist countries and for widening them on the basis of strict observance of mutual obligations. We respect the constructive approach to questions of international economic cooperation on the part of many capitalist states and business circles, and we will develop trade, first and foremost, with these countries. It is not our fault, for example, that trade with the United States of America is being reduced or is going through a period of stagnation.

This is the result of the U.S. policy aimed at using trade for improper political purposes alien to the interests of equitable international cooperation. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are ready to develop economic relations with the United States also on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis.

The Soviet Union's course, aimed at broad development of international economic cooperation, remains unchanged, for this is our fundamental course reflecting the purposeful direction of Soviet foreign policy toward preserving peace, deepening detente and mutual understanding between peoples.

Persistently Raise the Standard of Control and Management

Much has been done in recent years, in accordance with the decisions of the 25th congress, to improve the economic mechanism and to better the forms and methods of the management of industry, agriculture and construction.

The party Central Committee and government have worked out a complex of measures for improving the economic mechanism and increasing its influence on raising efficiency and quality. Planning work is to be improved, financial autonomy is to be strengthened and material and moral incentives are to be intensified. Practice shows that the possibilities for increasing production efficiency through improving the management system have still not been fully utilized in all industries.

The main principle in management is the planning of the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision not long ago on improving the work of the USSR Gosplan.

This decision is meant to strengthen the integrated approach toward planning of interrelated industries of the national economy and of regions in the USSR and is directed at solving major economic and social problems. What is urgently required to improve the management mechanism is to profoundly change the content of the methods and style of activity and to reorientate the very psychology of management cadres.

The modern economic leader must gain a profound grasp of the scientific-technical principles of production and of its organization and economic structure. He must know how to use methods of achieving high labor productivity and quality of output and must combine professional competence with a broad ideological-political outlook and with knowing how to work with people. It is important as never before that we have a businesslike attitude, the ability to look into the future with energy and persistence, and with the socialist spirit of enterprise. Many thousands of leaders of industry who have been brought up by the party can be used as an example of skilled management.

But there are also those managers who waste all their energy on obtaining plan tasks which are a little less and resources which are a little more and on amending the plan by referring to so-called objective grounds. We do not need such a spirit of enterprise.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-year period is the criterion according to which the businesslike and political qualities of economic cadres and their skill to work using new methods, to implement the changeover to the intensification of production and to ensure the raising of efficiency and quality will be assessed. We are confident that our economic cadres will honorably justify the trust of the party and people.

Effective socialist management is unthinkable without relying on the support of the collective, without fostering a genuinely thrifty attitude to the task at hand, without high economic standards and without the high quality of work of everyone. It requires efficient organization and is incompatible with laxness and violations of discipline.

The further involvement of workers, collective farmers [kolkhoznik] and office workers in managing production and raising the role of trade unions as the biggest mass organization solving all problems of production, labor, everyday life and leisure of the working people is of great economic and social significance under present conditions.

Now, at the very outset of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to impart even greater scope to socialist competition and to the development of the national movement for the rational exploitation of resources, for reducing various losses and waste and nonproductive expenditures, and for eradicating bad management and wastefulness. Party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be attentive to the accumulated experience, especially regarding the development of the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, and must generalize the achievements of frontrankers and make these achievements belong to everyone.

There is no doubt that the 11th 5-Year Plan will be marked by new achievements of our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia.

In conclusion Comrade Tikhonov said: The past 10 5-year plans have worthily served the great cause of building communism, consolidating peace and improving the life of the Soviet people. Our new 5-year plan is subordinated to these aims, too. The draft of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" which has been presented for your examination expresses the fundamental nationwide interests and the need for the further all-round progress of Soviet society. Creativity and peace: These two inseparably linked concepts which are so close and dear to every working person determine the essence of our plans.

In the present complex international situation, when the forces of imperialist reaction and aggression have become more active, the Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, is doing everything to defend and consolidate peace, to avert a new world war and to reliably ensure the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people.

We shall continue to give tireless attention to the strengthening of the country's defense. There is no reason to doubt that our valiant armed forces will be supplied with everything that is necessary to reliably oppose attempts by imperialist forces to try to achieve military superiority.

Our party and people are proud of the greatness of everything that has been achieved and look confidently to the future. Ahead of us is intense and creative labor on behalf of communism and peace.

The living creativity of the masses inspired by the great ideas of communism and guided and organized by the party is a firm guarantee that the historic decisions of the 26th party congress will be implemented successfully.

Konotop Opens Economic Debate

LD271500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Report on speech by Vasiliy Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskaya Obkom, opening the debate on the report on "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" at the 27 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--with portion recorded]

[Text] [Begin Konotop recording] Comrades! The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are now following with enormous attention and interest the work of the CPSU congress. At meetings and gatherings throughout our country, the communists and working people are fully and very enthusiastically approving the theses and conclusions of the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Moskovskaya Oblast party organization and all the working people of the oblast unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the party and the fruitful work of the Central Committee, of the Politburo and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. [applause]

It is with feelings of deep satisfaction that the working people in the Moscow area, like all Soviet people, have received the CPSU Central Committee's draft of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." This important theoretical and practical party document is imbued with genuinely Leninist concern for the well-being of Soviet man and for the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the personality. In Moskovskaya Oblast alone, some 2.5 million people have taken part with great enthusiasm and approval in discussing this draft, and more than 23,000 suggestions and remarks have been submitted. All this shows the enormous interest of the Soviet people in strengthening the economic and defensive might of our country, the broad democratization of advanced socialist society, the active participation of the working people in governing the state, and the indissoluble unity of party and people. [applause]

Comrades, the multifaceted work of the CPSU Central Committee is characterized by an exceedingly attentive attitude toward issues raised by local party, soviet and economic organizations. From the high platform of the party congress and on behalf of the working people of Moskovskaya Oblast and of our whole Non-Chernozem Zone, may I once again express to you dear Leonid Ilich, as I have been asked to do by comrades from a number of oblasts of that zone, the most cordial gratitude for the enormous personal attention and constant support you have given to the local party organizations and the development of agriculture in our difficult but richly promising region. [applause]

The communists and working people of Moskovskaya Oblast, as those throughout the Non-Chernozem Zone, will struggle still more energetically to raise agricultural production, especially in livestock farming, which you, Leonid Ilich, have rightly called shock front, and they will make a worthy contribution to implementing the food program. All of us warmly approve the theses of the report and of the CPSU draft of "The Basic Guidelines" on the need to continue to pay the greatest attention to strengthening the material-technical foundation of agriculture and to creating favorable social and cultural conditions and amenities for rural workers. That course, taken by the party after the historic March (1965) CPSU Plenum, has fully justified itself in practice.

The (?experience) of Moskovskaya Oblast has become a firm foundation for the intensification of agricultural production. This has made it possible, for example, to increase in 1980 as compared with 1965 deliveries to the working people of Moscow and the oblast. To make this more vivid, let me say that, for a population of more than 6 million in our oblast, this means that we have added annually for every resident 100 kg of milk, 300,000 eggs and 25 kg of meat from cattle and poultry. [figures as heard] [applause]

Despite extremely unfavorable weather conditions--and 1980 was a particularly bad year--for our oblast the state and collective farms produced in the 10th 5-Year Plan R1.077 billion more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

Conscious of their great responsibility for efficient and economic use of the large resources that are being directed to the countryside, the communists and all the working people of the oblast have set themselves as one of their central tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan the target of achieving, on the basis of doing everything possible to raise the standard of land cultivation, a level of work in agricultural enterprises that will ensure that there are no backward ones among them. This is no easy task. One can even say that it is a very difficult one. However, it is precisely in fulfilling it that we see one of the main reserves for a considerable growth in agricultural output in the public sector. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Konotop went on to speak of the prospects for the development of industry in Moskovskaya Oblast. He stressed that industries determining scientific-technical progress will begin to develop rapidly. The delegate noted that the work of the party organization of the Moscow area will be directed toward ensuring the overall growth of industrial production by means of raising labor productivity.

Automotive Industry Minister

LD271646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by Viktor Nikolayevich Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, at 27 February session of 26th CPSU Congress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--recorded]

[Text] The great, transforming force of our Communist Party in the sphere of economic development is clearly seen in the example of the motor vehicle industry.

During the past two 5-year periods, the automotive industry has been reborn for the second time. New unique motor vehicle complexes have been created--the Volzhskiy and Kama. Today, I would like to stress once again the extremely great role which has been played in the construction of these giants by our glorious Leninist Komsomol. [applause]

We are glad to report that the capacities of the first stage of the Kamaz, commissioned on the eve of the 25th party congress, have been made fully operational. Socialist obligations in honor of the 26th congress have also been fulfilled, and on 12 February the second stage of Kamaz was accepted for operational use. [applause] Motor vehicle builders are grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his warm and sincere greetings on this labor victory.

Today, the task of the Kama motor vehicle plant is to ensure in the current 5-year period a further growth in the production of Kamaz trucks, which are essential for our economy, and to create an efficient system of maintenance and the assurance of spare parts for vehicle pools. With the commissioning of the capacities of the Kama complex, the number of diesel vehicles in the country will be increased from 19 to 30 percent. Real conditions will be created for the increase in the freight capacity of motor vehicle transportation and fuel economy alike. Parallel with the construction of new plants, in the past 10 years a fundamental reconstruction of existing enterprises has been carried out.

At meetings with workers of the Likhachev plant in 1976, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew attention to the need for active work on the uninterrupted improvement and modernization of manufactured motor vehicles. These instructions became a program for the activities of the whole motor vehicle industry. At plants which were producing freight vehicles, including such giants as the Likhachev Plant, the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant, in the 10th 5-year period new types of motor vehicles have been designed, which are distinguished for their increased freight capacity and improved economic running.

Light motor vehicle plants have designed new, more economic, all purpose models of the Zhiguli, Moskvich, Zaporozhets types, to be produced during the 11th 5-year period. The largest user of our production has been and remains, agriculture. Labor collectives of the industry respond with great attention to orders from kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the supply of them of reliable equipment. Measures have been worked out and are already being taken in the industry which will enable the production of tractor-trailer units to be started during the 11th 5-year period for specialized agricultural purposes; to double the output of heavy tractor-drawn tailers; to increase the diesel capacity of tanks fitted to the Kirovets tractor. Major work is being carried out in the building of powerful equipment for metallurgy and building industries. It is planned to double the output of automatic loaders to mechanize labor.

Allow me to assure delegates to the congress, the Central Committee, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that motor vehicle builders will devote all their efforts, experience and knowledge, to the successful implementation in practice of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of our party, and will make a worthy contribution to the development of technical progress and the improvement of efficiency in social production. [applause]

Chile's Luis Corvalan

LD271548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress was greeted by Secretary General of the Chilean Communist Party Luis Corvalan. The report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is characterized by a responsible, clear and constructive approach, said Comrade Corvalan. This is a program of peace and progress. The maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of Soviet people, the further strengthening of the socialist community, the development of cooperation with the developing countries, and the achievement of relations of respect and friendship between all peoples--such are the great creative aims that permeate the report.

Comrade Corvalan noted further that the United States is intensifying its support for despotic regimes and is organizing a so-called campaign against terrorism, vainly attempting to pass off as crimes the legitimate struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and democratic development. One doesn't need to be a prophet, said Luis Corvalan, to understand that all these intrigues of imperialism are cover for an anti-Soviet uproar directed against the socialist community, the national liberational movements of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the workers of progressive movements throughout the whole world. It is necessary, as was noted in the report of Comrade Brezhnev, to strengthen above all the international unity of communists. And it is quite clear that by joint efforts the revolutionary and progressive forces can guarantee for mankind a peaceful future and social progress by attempting to achieve the advancement of detente, disarmament, the policy of dialogue and agreement.

For us Chilean communists, the fate of our homeland is closely linked to the struggle of forces that raise aloft the banner of peace, and whose main bulwark is the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. It is also closely linked with the defense of socialist Cuba, with the consolidation and development of the Nicaraguan revolution and with the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador and the other peoples of Latin America and all continents. We express solidarity with them.

Comrade Corvalan said that in Chile the mobilizations of the masses for the struggle against the fascist terror of the Pinochet junta is taking place. He expressed confidence that the solidarity of democratic forces of the whole world will continue on the side of the Chilean people.

Mies Conveys Greetings

LD271330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, has delivered greetings to the congress. He conveyed cordial, fraternal, internationalist militant greetings from all communists of the FRG. Our greetings, he said, are an expression of our internationalism because the international unity of the communists of all countries with each other and with the first state of workers and peasants in the history of mankind are the principles to which we have always been, are now, and ever shall be loyal.

Respected congress delegates, said Herbert Mies, we share your high assessment of the outstanding report given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; just like you we are gladdened by this congress of which we would like to say: The 26th CPSU Congress points the way forward not only to you but also to us, communists of the FRG. It serves as the compass showing the right way in the 1980's.

This congress is a compass not only for us communists but also for all people of good will, for all who think with fear of the adventurist armaments policy being carried out by American imperialism. We especially welcome the proposals put forward by this party congress in conditions of acute confrontation of the 1980's when it is a question of whether there will be peace or war, the arms race or disarmament. It remains to be hoped that those who are in power in our country, the chairman of the German Communist Party said, should understand and take up the signals which were given by your party congress and should respond to them in a constructive spirit. This would help to put into life in the 1980's the words spoken by Comrade Brezhnev: One should not narrow but extend the horizons of fruitful and peaceful cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

Not only communists but also other working people suffering from the crisis development in the FRG are forced to think a great deal, Herbert Mies continued, when they learn of the constant growth of prosperity in the Soviet Union. Not only we communists but all those who feel a link with the struggle for the interests of the working people are filled with even more hope and confidence when they come into contact with the optimism, enthusiasm and unswerving will of the Soviet Communists and all Soviet working people moving forward regardless of any difficulties.

For us, the attitude to the Soviet Union has been and remains the criterion of internationalism of every communist, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, stressed.

More on Mies

OW281147 Moscow in German to Germany 1814 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party Executive Board, at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! Being certain that I may be sure of the enthusiastic and undivided approval of all communists of the Federal Republic of Germany thinking and acting in unity and cohesion, I convey to you, the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, our cordial, our material, our internationalist fighting greetings. [applause]

Our greetings come from our hearts, for the friendship with the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the working people, always is a matter of the heart as well. [applause] And our greetings are fraternal, for the relationship with you, the Soviet communists, is the relationship with class brothers, with like-minded people, fighting comrades. [applause] And our greetings are expression of our internationalist alliance, because the internationalist alliance of the communists of all countries among themselves and with the first worker-peasant power in the history of mankind was, is, and remains inalienable.

Dear delegates, we share with you the great recognition which the great speech by Comrade Brezhnev deserves, and we share your joy about this, your party congress of which we would like to say: The 26th CPSU Congress is a signpost, a compass for a correct course into the eighties, not only for you but also for us FRG communists. [applause]

This party congress is a signpost not only for us communists but for all people of good will, for all who are seized by fear whenever they think of the adventurous armament policy of U.S. imperialism and of the FRG armament mafia. What we welcome very much is the proposals which this party congress introduces into the great debate of the eighties, in the struggle over war or peace, armament or disarmament.

And it would be desirable that the sign thereby set by this party congress would be understood, taken up and constructively answered also by the people ruling and governing in our country. This could contribute toward making come true in the eighties, too, what Leonid Brezhnev in a message to the people of the Federal Republic clad in the phrase: The horizons of a fruitful, peaceful cooperation between states of the different social system must not be narrowed down but must be enlarged.

It is not only us, dear comrades, but also other people suffering from the crisis development in our country who become thoughtful whenever they learn in the Soviet Union on the basis of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period up to 1990." Moreover, it is not only us communists who grow more hopeful and optimistic, but all who feel allied with the struggle for the working man, whenever they have a chance to see the optimism, the forward urge, the unshakable will of the Soviet communists of all Soviet (?republics) to march ahead despite all difficulties. [applause]

We would like to thank you cordially, dear comrades, for all that you give us and all working and peace-loving people of our country with this, your inspiring party congress, as well as for the solidarity which you exercise with all forces of peace and progress in all the world, including our party in the Federal Republic of Germany. As far as we FRG communists are concerned it is not just the gratitude but also, and above all, the harmony of all that transpires here in this country with the national, social, democratic, and peace interests of the working people of our own country which causes us to state here and now once again: For us the relationship with the Soviet Union was, is, and remains the criterion for judging the internationalist attitude of a communist. [applause]

We FRG communists will never forget, let alone in this year which marks the 40th return of the year of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union, that it is this country and its communists to whom we quite decisively have to thank for the liberation from Hitlerite fascism. [applause]

We will not forget that we quite essentially owe it to the strength of this country, its peace policy, its alliance with other socialist countries that we have been able to live in peace for more than 35 years. And one more thing, dear comrades: We will never forget but recall time and again that it was 50 years ago, in 1930, that the last unemployed person existed in this country. [applause]

We will neither forget all this nor will we ever overlook the fact that the CPSU, true to the doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin, on the ground of firm principles and with creativity counteracts any kind of opportunism, be it from left or right. And one may rest assured that the CPSU, just as the great number of communist and worker parties, in this respect has a consistent fighting comrade in the German Communist Party. And this fighting comrade of yours, dear friends and comrades, has no need at all to accompany in so-called critical solidarity. [applause] This, your fighting comrade, much rather would like to express his satisfaction and admiration at seeing that you are better aware than anybody else of your strengths but also of your problems, and that you cope with them.

We felt urged to say this here in particular also because we are living in a period where one wishes an even more solid unity and cohesion of the communist movement when all of us feel inspired to always serve the strengthening of the whole communist and workers movement as well, since we have every reason to counteract all doubts about the successful development of real socialism. [applause]

We wish you, dear comrades, all communists out there in the expanse of the Soviet country, all the best that is conceivable.

Yemeni Socialist Party Leader

LD271744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Today the 26th CPSU Congress was greeted by Luis Corvalan, the general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee; Herbert Mies, the chairman of the FRG Communist Party; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, who also delivered a greetings message to the congress.

The 26th CPSU Congress, he said, is taking place in the light of the successes which have been achieved in the further development of socialist building, under the guidance of the party, by the working class and all the working people of the Soviet Union. These successes act as a powerful impetus to the struggle by supporters of progress, peace and socialism on earth. They are a clear proof of the invincibility of the forces of socialism, and a decisive factor in the success of the world revolutionary progress, a chief guarantee of peace throughout the whole world.

Our alliance with the CPSU has always been a reliable basis for the development of the Yemeni revolution. It helps to defend national sovereignty, solve social problems in Democratic Yemen. Our revolution was given practical proof of the unshakable devotion of the CPSU to the cause of internationalism.

Further, Comrade Muhammad went on to say that in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a firm, principled, international position by the Soviet Union had been outlined on the question of development of the world revolutionary process; a deep scientific analysis of the international situation had been made; realistic proposals and initiatives directed at solving a number of important world problems had been put forward, in order to strengthen detente and international security, to eliminate sources of tension and to counteract the policy of imperialism which is trying once again to resurrect the cold war.

The problem of preserving peace for us, the socialist countries, and all progressive peace-loving forces alike, said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, is a vitally important problem. On the ensuring of peace depends the solution to tasks of social and economic progress of our country. He noted the oustanding role which is being played by the Soviet Union and Comrade Brezhnev personally, in strengthening peace generally, in a rebuff to all attempts to exacerbate the international situation.

We value highly the concern of the Soviet Union for the establishment of a just peace in the Near East, the ensuring of security and stability in the region of the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

More on PDRY Leader's Speech

LD272241 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and PDRY prime minister, at 27 February session of 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, dear comrades: At this solemn historic moment it gives me great pleasure, in the name of our Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Yemeni masses, to great you and through you all communists and Soviet people on the occasion of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the glorious party of Lenin, the party of true proletarian internationalism.

We come from the PDRY to Moscow, capital of the homeland of the great Lenin, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to which the eyes of all revolutionaries on earth are fixed while it is hosting this great historic event. We bring with us the sentiments of affection and friendship which our Yemeni people harbors toward its Soviet friends.

Dear comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress acquires historic importance as it is being held amid the successes scored by the working class and the other workers in the USSR in the course of developing the socialist society under CPSU leadership, successes which constitute a living inspiration to the struggle of all the forces loving progress, peace and socialism in the world, an indication of the invincible force of socialism and a decisive factor in the triumph of the international revolutionary movement and a major guarantee of world peace. [words indistinct] in the international revolutionary movement in our age for the solid alliance of the struggle among its main forces [as heard] and within the context of this alliance the world communist movement plays a pioneering role in leading the world revolutionary movement, consolidating its unity and securing its progressive course. Thus, consolidating the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism acquires a vital importance in our age. The CPSU's loyalty to these principles has seen a source of strength for the world communist movement and a solid basis for its unity.

Dear comrades! Our YSP, loyal to the principles of the international proletariat, is linked with the CPSU by strategic relations of struggle which have always constituted a strong support for the Yemeni revolution at the national and social levels and embodied in (?real terms) the CPSU's unlimited loyalty to the cause of the international struggle. I would like to point out that the developed relations between our party and country and the party of the Great October Socialist Revolution's homeland, crowned by the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, constitute a prominent factor in the development and consolidation of the revolutionary movement in our country and the consolidation of the unity of the anti-imperialist struggle. [applause]

Here I would like to confirm our certain and principled determination to develop and broaden the scope of our close and strategic relations with the Soviet people and its communist party on the basis of the treaty signed by our two countries so as to include all fields.

Dear comrades! We heard the report by dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. We can say that it expresses the firmness and solidity of the USSR's principled international attitude toward the world revolutionary cause and it correctly analyzes the international situation and lays down practical and realistic solutions and proposals for dealing with a number of important international problems and for consolidating the international movement of relaxation, peace and the elimination of hotbeds of tension, for preventing the success of the neo-imperialist policy aimed at reviving the cold war.

The report also explains the greatness of the CPSU's efforts in various fields dedicated to the realization of prosperity and flourishing for the great Soviet people. The figures included in the report concerning economic growth and cultural prosperity in the USSR have clearly shown that the strength and might of the USSR have been steadily growing and they are in our eyes a force not only for the Soviet people but also the whole international revolutionary movement.

Dear comrades! In our region--in the Arabian Peninsula, the Arab Gulf, and the Indian Ocean--the imperialist forces used various methods in their terrorist activity against the peoples and states of this region: the threat to occupy the oilfields, the planting of military bases and a naval fleet and the organization of maneuvers in the air, sea and land with the aim of eliminating progressive regimes in the PDRY, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

Dear comrades! Because the cause of peace is for us, as it is for all the forces of progress and world peace, a vital cause on which depend the tasks of our country's economic and social development, it is linked to our objectives and principles as revolutionaries.

Here I would like to point to the unbiased role played by the USSR and the personal efforts of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in favor of world peace and confronting all attempts and challenges aimed at making the international situation tense. It gives me pleasure in particular to point to the USSR's efforts for achieving peace, just peace, in the Middle East through its firm support for the just struggle waged by our Arab peoples, foremost the Palestinians struggling under the PLO for the return to its homeland and the establishment of its independent state on its national soil. We express our extreme appreciation for Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's Middle East initiative which constitutes a peaceful foundation for a settlement of the Middle East problem and securing Arab rights and the established national rights of the Palestinian people led by the PLO.

We also appreciate the USSR's efforts for the realization of security and stability in the Peninsula and the Arab Gulf region, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The recent Soviet initiative announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev concerning the elimination of the factors of tension and the guaranteeing of security and stability in this sensitive part of the world is in harmony with the desires and vital interests of the peoples of this region. The PDRY people, party and government, support these proposals and see in them a vital confirmation of the loyalty of the USSR and its glorious Communist Party to the causes of socialism and world peace.

Dear comrades! The PDRY, which has stood fast in the face of imperialist intrigues and pressures and reactionary provocations and which has the first progressive regime in the Arab Peninsula, expressing the interests of the Yemeni toilers, this young republic shall remain a lofty bastion and a lighthouse to all progressive Arabs and to all the revolutionary forces struggling for national liberation, social progress and peace, and our Yemeni people shall continue the struggle for the achievement of all its noble objectives. We confirm here in the name of our party and people that we shall always remain side by side with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all the forces of peace and democracy in the whole world in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and for peace, democracy and socialism. Finally, from the bottom of our hearts we wish your congress success and the Soviet people continued prosperity and flourishing so that the banner of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism may rise high and so that the relations of principled alliance between the YSP and the great CPSU continue to develop. [applause]

AUCCTU Leader Shibayev

LD271946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, at evening session of the CPSU Congress in Moscow on 27 February--recorded]

[Text] The large-scale and complex tasks being put forward by the party at the present stage have been interpreted by our country's trade unions as an urgent program of practical action. The source of the strength of the trade unions resides in the guarantee of their successful activity in party management. [applause]

In accordance with the USSR Constitution and other legislative acts, the trade unions are endowed with wide-ranging rights to perform their multifaceted functions in the sphere of production, and the work, everyday life and leisure of working people.

Of exceptional theoretical and practical importance for the trade unions are the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report on the further improvement of the activity of the trade unions in the masses, the heightening of their role in the development of democracy and the involvement of working people in the building of communism. Permit me, comrades, to express heartfelt thanks to the party's Central Committee, the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, for their constant assistance to trade unions, for their fresh fatherly display of concern for the development of the trade union movement in our country. [applause]

Comrades, in the years which have elapsed the main attention of the trade unions has been concentrated on the practical realization of the twofold task defined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 16th Trade Union Congress. This task organically combines the concern of the trade unions for the development of the national economy and the raising of production, with concern for the rights and interests of the working people, for the conditions of their work and everyday life. Guided by these tenets, trade union committees and councils, jointly with state and economic bodies, and the Komsomol, and under the leadership of the party organizations, have carried out a number of practical measures to develop socialist competition further for the raising of production efficiency and quality of work in all sectors of the national economy, for its orientation toward a concrete economic and social and result. Socialist competition has today acquired a truly mass, nationwide character. The patriotic striving of millions of workers has found concrete embodiment in precongress socialist competition under the slogan "26 Shock Weeks for the 26th CPSU Congress" As a result, more than 20 million of those taking part completed the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and 1980 ahead of schedule.

At the same time, we are fully aware that individual trade union and economic bodies do not always use the enormous potential possibilities of competition, do not give due attention to the improvement of moral and material incentives and the introduction of front-ranking experience and valuable initiatives such as work without laggards, workers' baton and others. At a number of enterprises, owing to lack of planning coordination, interruptions in material and technical supplies and shortcomings in the organization of production and labor, violations of production pace and of the established working and leisure conditions take place. The trade unions fully back the proposals set out in the report by Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on questions relating to the raising of the realistic nature of plans, their validity and material substantiation and the increasing of discipline and level of organization in all sectors of the national economy. Much has to be done this 5-year plan to improve planning and the economic mechanism and to introduce collective forms of labor organization, which have of late received wider development, as testified by the speeches of a number of delegates to this congress.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed quite justly in the report of the CPSU Central Committee that the trade unions sometimes still lack initiative in the exercise of their wide-ranging rights. All this obliges the trade unions to intensify supervision of the resolution of all issues to do with people's work, life and everyday circumstances, to [illegible] even greater significance to the development of democratic principles in production.

In the period of discussion of the draft of "The Basic Guidelines," more than 9 million proposals and remarks were put forward. A considerable proportion of them are aimed at improving safety measures at and cultural and domestic conditions, and at the mechanization of manual labor, that is all those issues which promote the creation of stable collectives and the enhancement of labor productivity. The trade unions devote much attention to the solution of these problems. In the 10th 5-Year Plan working conditions were improved for 20 million people including more than 7 million women. Following the instructions given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report, the trade unions, jointly with economic bodies, will launch even broader work to eliminate manual, low-skilled and hard physical labor. They will persistently strive to make man's work not just more productive, but also relevant, interesting and creative.

Comrades, it is with confidence and optimism, and full of creative strength and energy, that Soviet people have entered the 5-year plan. This confidence and optimism is produced by the wise and farsighted policy of the communist party, which answers the aspirations and interests of the working people of our country.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee, the Politburo, and you, dear, Leonid Ilich, that Soviet trade unions, loyal helpers and a reliable support of the party, will do everything they can for the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

More on Shibayev

LD272250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Speech by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, at evening session of the CPSU Congress in Moscow on 27 February--recorded]

[Text] Soviet trade unions give their full approval to the conclusions and provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report, the economic strategy and Leninist course of the party, aimed at securing the further growth of the people's well-being, and unanimously support the purposeful and consistent internal and foreign policies of the party Central Committee and its Politburo, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

Comrades! The trade unions, which unite more than 129 million workers, have embarked upon the 11th 5-Year Plan in close cohesion around their own Communist Party, having become strengthened in organization and having gained considerable experience in dealing with economic, educational and social matters. Constant and indissoluble links with the Communist Party characterize the entire history of trade unions in our country, from the moment of their formation. In party leadership lies the source of the trade unions' strength and the guarantee of their successful work. [applause]

The practice of the building of socialism and communism has convincingly demonstrated the enormous vital force of Lenin's basic ideas about trade unions.

The ideological opponents of socialism have tried more than once, and continue trying, to direct their blows against one of the most important principles of trade union construction in the conditions of a socialist society--recognition by the trade unions of the leading role of the Communist Party.

At the same time they ignore the historical fact that socialism radically changes the position of the working class and makes workers into masters of the country, in a system of social production.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution and other legislative acts, the trade unions are endowed with wide-ranging rights to perform their multifaceted functions in the sphere of production, and the work, everyday life and leisure of working people.

Comrades! In the years which have elapsed the main attention of the trade unions has been concentrated on the practical realization of the twofold task defined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 16th Trade Union Congress.

This task organically combines the concern of the trade unions for the development of the national economy and the raising of production, with concern for the rights and interests of the working people, for the conditions of their work and everyday life.

Socialist competition has today acquired a truly mass, nationwide character, the patriotic striving of millions of workers has found concrete embodiment in precongress socialist competition under the slogan "26 Shock Weeks for the 26th CPSU Congress."

As a result, more than 20 million of those taking part completed the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of 1980 ahead of schedule.

Much has to be done this 5-year plan to improve planning and the economic mechanism and to introduce collective forms of labor organization, which have of late received wider development.

Making use of workers' meetings, constant production conferences, and collective agreements, trade unions attract the broad masses of the working people to active and direct participation in the solution of all problems associated with the vital activity of labor collectives.

In the period of discussion of the draft of "The Basic Guidelines," more than 9 million proposals and remarks were put forward, a considerable proportion of them are aimed at improving safety measures at and cultural and domestic conditions, and at the mechanization of manual labor, that is all those issues which promote the creation of stable collectives and the enhancement of labor productivity.

The trade unions devote much attention to the solution of these problems. In the 10th 5-Year Plan working conditions were improved for 30 million people, including more than 7 million women.

Following the instructions given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report, the trade unions, jointly with economic bodies, will launch even broader work to eliminate manual, low-skilled and hard physical labor.

They will persistently strive to make man's work not just more productive, but also relevant, interesting and creative.

Permit me to assure the Central Committee, the Politburo and you, dear, Leonid Ilich, that Soviet trade unions, loyal helpers and a reliable support of the party, will do everything they can for the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Greek CP Leader Florakis

LD271927 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb (TASS)--"The hearts of progressively-minded workers, peasants and young people of Greece are beating in unison with the hearts of the Soviet working people," said Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, addressing the delegates to the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Speaking about the present day international situation, the leader of the Greek communists stressed that the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries were responsible for its sharp deterioration. "They are scared by the consolidation of detente which creates favourable conditions for the movements championing national liberation, independence and progress. That is why they again adopt a line at [as received] the outdated and dangerous policy of the cold war.

Kharilaos Florakis noted that U.S. imperialism "is once again trying to deal a blow at the working class, and also the national liberation movement which it dubbed 'international terrorism' and which is allegedly directed by the USSR." However, the peoples know full well, Kharilaos Florakis said, that "exactly international imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism is having recourse to terrorist interference in the internal affairs of other countries in a bid to deprive them of independence, encourages local reactionary forces so as to suppress and contain people's movements for national liberation and social progress."

The speaker pointed to the danger of returning to the policy of confrontation and the arms race, a policy which is gaining the upper hand in the U.S. "We do not believe in the doctrine 'if you want peace prepare for war.' We firmly believe in the doctrine 'if you want peace work for it.' This means that we cannot keep silent seeing how the madness of the arms race is taking possession of the United States and its principal NATO allies."

Kharilaos Florakis stressed that the joint actions of revolutionary parties can restrain the opponents of peace. "The present situation makes coordination of action of fraternal parties, especially European parties, vital in order to wreck, relying on the broad movement of anti-war forces, the plans of imperialism, and to uphold detente and peace."

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece condemned the attempts of the U.S. and NATO to revive anti-Sovietism, to distort the meaning of the events around Afghanistan and in Poland.

The speaker said that a big part of the Greek people highly appraised the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and came out in favour of turning the Balkans and the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, free from imperialist intrigues.

Syrian Delegate's Speech

LD272212 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--The 26th Congress of the CPSU is of special significance since it is held at a time when imperialism and its allies are trying again to plunge the world into an abyss of the cold war", says the message to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev from the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad. This message was read out today in the Kremlin at the 26th CPSU Congress by Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria 'Abdallah al-Ahmar.

The message of Hafiz al-Asad points to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and the CPSU, between the peoples and governments of the two countries. "These relations have entered a new stage as a result of the conclusion of the treaty of peace and cooperation that was signed in Moscow on October 8, 1980", the message stressed.

Having read out the message of greetings 'Abdallah al-Ahmar analysed the situation that has formed in the area of the Middle East.

"Just and durable peace in the Middle East can be established only on condition of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, of the restoration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the return to the native land, to self-determination and creation of its own independent state on the native land," he stressed.

The speaker condemned resolutely "the most dangerous and broadest plot that U.S. imperialism was ever harbouring against the peoples of the Middle East and the cause of peace in the region." He said the flunkeys of imperialism have recently kindled a war between Iraq and Iran, the war that is causing damage to the interests of the struggle of the Arabs. "This war serves the plans of U.S. imperialism", he said.

Despite all the hostile designs, "the peoples are scoring ever more and more victories," the speaker said. "The Iranian revolution swept away the shah's regime, turning Iran from a bastion of imperialism into a bulwark of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle. The Afghan revolution has scored a victory. Revolutionary Afghanistan is now staunchly opposing the attempts at interference and aggression from the outside. The Zimbabwe people won the victory over racism in Africa. The Nicaraguan people crushed the American placemen."

'Abdallah al-Ahmar said that the Soviet Union has always played and is playing the outstanding role in the world politics. Its course in international affairs meets the interests of all fighting peoples and receives their broad support. He highly assessed the support that the USSR is rendering to the peoples waging the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, "the support for our just cause for the sake of the triumph of socialism and peace all over the world", he said.

Finland's Saarinen

LD272226 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--"The USSR's accomplishments in all spheres of social life are very significant and are the cause of respect", said Aaren Saarinen, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, speaking from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. The historical experience also shows that the new tasks of development of Soviet society, which are to be determined by your congress, will be implemented".

"The international situation has now become dangerously aggravated", the speaker said. The reactionary imperialist forces, above all the U.S. administration, bear the responsibility for the poisoning of the international atmosphere. Those forces seek to escalate the arms race and change the equilibrium in the military sphere in favour of imperialism".

"While the United States and imperialism in general are mainly responsible for war, oppression and interference into internal affairs of other countries, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community carry out a consistent and principled policy of peace", Aaren Saarinen stressed. "The course of history convincingly shows that war is a concomitant of imperialism, while socialism and peace are indivisible. Peace and friendship between peoples--such are the humanistic foundations of our communist ideology".

Our party, the speaker said, fully supports the peace program of the CPSU and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Government, being confident of its favourable influence on all democratic and peace forces.

"The need of cooperation of the communist parties in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament is particularly felt in the present-day situation," Saarinen said. "We particularly emphasise the need of enhancing cooperation of the democratic forces of Europe, communist, socialist, social democratic parties, trade union, women's and youth movements of Western Europe for peace, detente, disarmament and for ensuring peaceful future in the European peoples".

"Despite all resistance," the speaker said, "the principles of peaceful coexistence continue gaining in strength in inter-state relations. The course of detente enlists growing support among the peoples of the world".

In conclusion, Aaren Saarinen has emphasised that good friendly relations exist between the Soviet Union and Finland. "Our party always fought exactly for these relations of cooperation," he said.

Mozambique's Dos Santos

LD272150 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS--Proletarian greetings from the communists and the working people of Mozambique have been conveyed to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress by member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee, Secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Marcelino dos Santos.

Speaking at the congress of the Soviet communists today, he said: "With a particular joy we convey the warm fraternal communist greetings from the chairman of the Frelimo Party, the leader of the Mozambique revolution Comrade Samora Machel to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the wise leader of the Soviet people, the outstanding figure of the international communist movement who makes a profound contribution to consolidation of unbreakable friendship between the Mozambique and the Soviet peoples."

"We should emphasise, said Marcelino dos Santos, that our relations with countries of developed socialism are based on the principles of fraternity, equality, mutual benefit and promote the building of strong foundations of socialism in our country".

"The years of armed struggle for national liberation have taught us to highly appreciate international support", said Marcelino dos Santos. "Proletarian internationalism became a permanent factor in the life of our people. We regard the struggle waged by the oppressed peoples as our vital matter. We wholeheartedly support the struggle waged by the people of South Africa under the guidance of the African National Congress against the criminal racist Pretoria regime".

"We wholeheartedly back the just struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, El Salvador, Chile, eastern Timor, Western Sahara, Palestine", the speaker said.

"We are confident that socialism in Poland will cope with all the difficulties and express our full solidarity with the Polish United Workers' Party", said Marcelino dos Santos.

"We express our solidarity with the Afghan revolution. Afghanistan is a sovereign state which knows who are its friends and who are enemies. The Afghan revolution shall win in defiance of any actions and designs of imperialism".

"Imperialism should know that the communists, all democratic forces, all peoples want, demand durable peace on earth and will attain it," said Marcelino dos Santos.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 26 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS

'Information Report'

LD281321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 26 February session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress continued its work on 26 February in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The morning session was chaired by Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The following comrades took part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's next tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report: S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee: A.Ya. Kolesnikov, mine workers team leader at the Krasnodonugol Association's Molodogvardeyskaya Mine, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; M.G. Gapruov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovskiy Kraykom; K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and N.F. Aksenov, first secretary of Altayskiy Kraykom.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who was warmly welcomed by the delegates and guests, greeted the congress.

The congress formed a commission to prepare a draft resolution on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report--The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy.

The evening session was chaired by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The following comrades took part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy, and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report: T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Composers Union; G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumenskiy Obkom; B.V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskiy Ukrainian Obkom; P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom; V.S. Chicherov, assembly-fitter team leader at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Turbine-Building Production Association; R.M. Musin, first secretary of Tatarskiy Obkom; A.A. Smirnova, teacher at the Yefinskaya eight-grade school, Makaryevskiy Rayon, Kostromskaya Oblast.

After that the congress adopted a decision to halt the debates on the CPSU Central Committee report and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report.

With great enthusiasm the congress unanimously adopted a resolution on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report--The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy--whose draft, on the commission's instructions, was submitted by Comrade V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The 26th CPSU Congress wholly and fully approved the party Central Committee's Leninist course and practical activity. The congress approved the CPSU Central Committee report and suggested to all party organizations that they be guided in their work by the propositions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy put forward in his report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A tumultuous ovation erupted in the hall and shouts in honor of the CPSU were heard. Standing, the delegates enthusiastically greeted the Leninist Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress heard a speech from Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on preparing a new version [redaktjiya] on the CPSU program and adopted a resolution on this question.

The congress unanimously approved the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report.

Moldavia's Grossu Address

LD281333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 5

[Speech delivered by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at 26 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! The keynote report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which profoundly reveals the Central Committee's multifaceted activity during the period under review and defines the strategy and tactics of the struggle of the party and the people at the present stage of communist building, and all the 26th CPSU Congress proceedings are evoking among the communists and all the working people a sense of tremendous satisfaction and of legitimate pride in our beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The years since the 25th CPSU Congress will go down in our homeland's history as a period of heroic creative labor, epochal achievements by the party and the people and major transformations in all spheres of our country's life. The 10th 5-Year Plan is unparalleled in terms of the scale of economic and social and cultural building, the growth of the Soviet people's material and spiritual wealth and achievements in strengthening the socialist state's economic and defense might.

Our Leninist party's international prestige has increased considerably. Its invariably peace-loving foreign policy course has gained universal recognition.

The multinational Soviet state is consistently revealing the inexhaustible potential of developed socialism, cogently demonstrating to the whole world its tremendous socioeconomic advantages and the triumph of the ideas of Great October. In the words of the immortal Lenin, it "will continue to stand firm as the beacon of international socialism and an example to all the working people's masses."

The land of the soviet's historic ascent to the heights of political and socioeconomic progress is the greatest result of the revolutionary creative activity of the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and is evidence of the CPSU's worthy fulfillment of its historic mission to be the political leader of the Soviet people. (applause)

An outstanding role in formulating and implementing the party's strategy and tactics under present-day conditions belongs to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In his fundamental works Leonid Ilich has profoundly revealed the dialectical laws of developed socialism and the advantages and profound humanism of the Soviet way of life, has comprehensively developed the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the role of the party and the state in building a new society and has scientifically substantiated the main trends of the current stage of communist building. The strengthening of peace and the consolidation of socialism's positions are inextricably linked with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's name. And now, in the CPSU Central Committee report, Leonid Ilich has emphasized the special significance our party's Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo attach to developing all-around political and economic ties with the fraternal countries. And we have a clear awareness that the stronger our ideological unity, the higher the level of development of that unity's material base and the greater the successes we achieve in economic building, the firmer our fraternal countries' positions in the world arena become and the more futile imperialism's attempts to drive wedges into our community become. (applause)

By his constructive approach to solving interstate problems and tireless work to reduce tension in the world, develop the community of socialist countries and achieve universal progress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has won the greatest international prestige and the profound gratitude of all mankind.

Moldavia's communists and all its working people are boundlessly devoted to you, dear Leonid Ilich, and are grateful for all you are doing for Soviet people's happiness. (prolonged applause) They will never forget the tremendous, truly Herculean efforts you made during your years as leader of the Moldavian party organization to restore the war-ravaged national economy and powerfully boost the economy and culture, thanks to which the Moldavian people, outstripping time, in a short historical period achieved the real flowering of their material and spiritual strength. Dear Leonid Ilich, your party wisdom, inexhaustible energy and organizing talent, Leninist passion and selflessness in the struggle for the triumph of communism are an inspiring example to us all of selfless service to the great Leninist Party and the Soviet people. (applause)

Expressing the unanimous will of the republic's working people, the delegates of the Moldavian party organization warmly approve the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and wholly support the propositions and conclusions of the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Developing within the unified national economic complex under the active influence of the party's Leninist nationalities and economic policy, which is consistently pursued by the CPSU Central Committee, and persistently implementing the plans of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the subsequent Central Committee plenums, Soviet Moldavia has made substantial headway in all directions of economic and social progress.

The republic's working people have largely fulfilled the socioeconomic and sociopolitical tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. During the last 5-year plan they secured increases of 28 percent in national income and of 32 percent in industrial production. Production of articles bearing the seal of quality sextupled. A mighty industrial production complex has been created and a large army grew up of skilled workers and engineering and technical cadres capable of ensuring high social production growth rates and a steady increase in efficiency.

Making extensive use of the effective measures of the CPSU's present agrarian policy and vigorously developing the processes of interfarm and agroindustrial cooperation, Moldavia's party organization has carried out consistent work to shape and strengthen an agroindustrial, food complex, which already accounts for 57 percent of the national economy's fixed production capital and 60 percent of global social product. The total volume of agricultural production increased by R1.6 billion over the course of the 5-year plan. More than 300,000 tons of above-plan grain were poured into the motherland's granaries. And over the last decade, as compared with the decade before that, agricultural output in the public sector increased 52 percent, and 67 percent more grain was sold to the state, along with 170 percent more vegetables, 120 percent more fruit, 80 percent more livestock and poultry, 70 percent more milk and 200 percent more eggs.

The results of the work carried out by the party organization in recent years to improve the management system in agriculture convincingly demonstrate, Leonid Ilich, the significance and topicality of your instructions to the effect that forms of organizing economic management brook no inertia and must be brought into line with the changing economic tasks. In the republic's kolkhoz and cooperative sector, thanks to the kolkhoz councils, gross agricultural output during the 8 years of their activity, compared with the preceding 8 years, showed an increase of 36 percent, with corresponding increases of 33 percent for grain production, almost 90 percent for vegetable production, 80 percent for meat production and 50 percent for milk production.

As a result of the concentration of the machine and tractor pool in associations for the mechanization and centralization of engineering and material and technical supply, daily output per standard tractor increased 40 percent over the period of these associations' activity (1973-1980), fuel expenditure per hectare decreased by 20 percent and the total saving amounted to 280,000 tons of fuel. The annual saving resulting from the associations' activity is R80 million. Last year a yield of 42 quintals of dry grain per hectare was obtained from the area of 304,000 ha of grain corn cultivated using the new techniques. The gross corn harvest showed an increase of 40 percent over 1979.

The agroindustrial formations for the production, procurement, processing and sale of fruit, vegetables, grapes and tobacco which have been set up in the republic are also developing at an accelerated pace. Last year these formations, which occupy only 20 percent of the public sector agricultural land, produced almost half the total food complex output and accounted for 74 percent of the complex' net accumulations.

Today we have every justification for reporting to the congress and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, that the kolkhoz councils--endowed with extensive economic and administrative [rasporyaditelnyy] functions and formed in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee--and the course of agroindustrial integration which the party is steering are fully proving their worth. Major new tasks will face the republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" envisage an increase of 30-33 percent in the republic's industrial production and of 20-22 percent in the average annual gross agricultural output.

In the light of these tasks the republic's party organization is deeply aware that it has been unable to make full use of the tremendous advantages of the new production structures or to ensure the stable and steady growth of production in certain directions. This was discussed in a detailed and principled fashion at the report-and-election meetings, rayon party conferences and the 15th Moldavian CP Congress.

One material reason for the lag that has been allowed to occur is the disproportions that have emerged in the development of the main sectors of the food complex and in their material and technical supply. It cannot be regarded as normal for the production capital of the exchange sphere to total only 8 percent of the complex's capital. A particular lag has been allowed to occur in the development of the material and technical base of trading organizations and transportation facilities. In this connection we believe it is advisable for the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry to support the republic's proposal that the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Tiraspol Plant be modernized and the production of 8,000 22-ton refrigerator trailers per year be organized there. This would make it possible in the near future to solve the food complex's transportation problems on a statewide scale, to cut by a factor of four to five the time taken to deliver freshly harvested produce to the country's industrial centers and to practically eliminate losses of produce en route.

Comrade delegates! The organizationally and politically strengthened Moldavian party organization and all the republic's working people have arrived at the 26th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, enriched with new practical experience of communist building and rallied more monolithically than ever around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee. With profound belief in the inexhaustible creative energy of the republic's working people, the Moldavian party organization assures the delegates to the supreme forum of the country's communists that it will spare no effort to implement the majestic plans of the 26th party congress and will continue to be in the vanguard of the masses' struggle for the triumph of communism.

Mineworker Kolesnikov

LD011305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 5

[Speech delivered by A.Ya. Kolesnikov, leader of a miners' team in the Krasnodonugol Association's Molodogvardeyskaya Mine, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, at 26 February morning session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Excerpt] The country needs a lot of coal, and we are prepared to step up fuel extraction. We will spare no effort in working for this. But we miners need new, more reliable and more highly productive equipment, especially for cutting coal in gently and steeply sloping thin seams and for cutting drifts through hard rock. With every passing year it is becoming harder to get at the coal in the Donbass.

We hope that the scientists, designers and coal machine builders will approach the resolution of this very important task with greater responsibility. The material and technical supply of coal enterprises must also be considerably improved, especially as regards mine cars, metal props, helmet lights and spare parts. After all, the shortage of spare parts that are often simple but are in short supply now results in idle time and greatly decreased fuel production. I would also like to warmly support the propositions expressed in the CPSU Central Committee report and the draft "Basic Guidelines" regarding the enhancement of the role of the plan and the need to further intensify responsibility for the validity and realism of plan targets.

As a member of the Obkom Bureau, I know the situation in the coal and other sectors of the oblast's industry and I know what serious miscalculations the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry sometimes commit in setting the plans. This often creates great difficulties for collectives and--I will be frank--undermines the foundation on which socialist competition is organized. It is time this matter were put in order.

Turkmenia's Gapurov

LD011501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 pp 5-6

[Speech delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, at 26 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! The thoughts and feelings of the communists, the Soviet people and all the world's progressive forces are turned toward the heart of our motherland--Moscow--toward the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the great Lenin's party. (applause) Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report made a tremendous, truly indelible impression on all of us congress participants and on all who listened to or watched the broadcasts from this wonderful Kremlin Palace. Turkmenia's working people, like all Soviet people, are proud that our country has arrived at another CPSU congress with wonderful achievements in communist building.

With the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, our great motherland's economic and defense potential has increased considerably and its influence on the course of world events has strengthened. A major step forward has been taken in developing all sectors of the national economy and in implementing the party's social program. Our society's ideological and political and social unity and the friendship among the Soviet peoples have consolidated still further during the period under review. Socialist democracy has risen to a new level and there has been an increase in the social and production activeness of the working people, who are living under the new USSR Constitution--the Constitution of developed socialism.

All this has been possible thanks to the strengthening of the Communist Party's leading and directing role and to the improvement in the activity of its combat headquarters--the Central Committee, whose work is marked by continuity of political course and consistency and persistence in implementing the Leninist general line, Leninist style, Leninist behests and the norms and principles of party life. This is why Soviet people are certain the helm of the state's political leadership is in reliable hands. (applause)

Soviet Turkmenia's communists and working people totally approve the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee and the Politburo, unanimously support the party's foreign and domestic policy and express profound gratitude and cordial thanks to the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of our time, loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause and ardent fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, for their Herculean labor in communist building, tireless concern for steadily improving the Soviet people's well-being and cultural level and for the strengthening of peace on earth. (applause)

Comrades! We are happy to report to the 26th party congress that during the 10th 5-Year Plan, within the fraternal family of USSR peoples, Soviet Turkmenia also scored definite successes in economic and social development and in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The increase in industrial production in the 10th 5-Year Plan, compared with the 9th, was R3 billion and fixed capital increased by 46 percent. The power, gas, chemical and light industries developed at increasing preferential rates. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, 343 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted from deep under the Karakum Desert, which is 156 billion cubic meters more than in the two previous 5-year plans put together and is equivalent to an annual extraction of almost 70 billion cubic meters. During the 10th 5-Year Plan 55 million tons of oil and condensate were extracted, electricity generation increased 50 percent, production of chemical output and consumer goods increased considerably and the quality of articles improved.

The steady implementation of the party's agrarian policy produced substantial results. Gross agricultural output increased 19 percent, which was more than the prescribed indicators for the 5-year plan. We are proud of the successes scored in cotton growing. In the last 5-year plan the republic supplied the state with 5,717,000 tons of raw cotton, which is 662,000 tons more than was sold in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The cottongrowers scored particularly wonderful successes in 1980, selling the state 1,258,000 tons of raw cotton, including 302,000 tons of extremely valuable fine-fiber strains. The production of grain, vegetables, meat, milk and other agricultural produce increased considerably. The selfless labor of agricultural working people in the republic received a high assessment in a greetings message from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Your kind words, dear Leonid Ilich, and wishes for new labor successes to Turkmenistan's agricultural working people are inspiring them to new labor achievements. (applause)

As the report stressed, new heights have been scaled in the main direction of our activity--boosting the people's well-being. Social consumption funds have increased 44 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the population's real per capita income increased. Over the last 5 years one in every six inhabitants of the republic celebrated a housewarming. The republic's communists and working people are well aware that all Turkmenistna's achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan are the result of the tremendous fatherly assistance of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and of the Leninist nationalities policy that they are consistently implementing. From this high forum allow me to express our boundless gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their constant concern and the attention they have paid to the activity of Soviet Turkmenistan's party organization and the life of its working people. (applause)

Comrades: While we are speaking of the successes that have been scored, we do have a clear perception of our shortcomings, the unsolved problems and the great unused reserves and potential for improving production efficiency and work quality in every sector of economic and cultural building. We discussed this keenly and in principled fashion at the party report-and-election meetings, the rayon, city and oblast conferences and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. The resolution that the CPSU Central Committee adopted in 1979 on the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee's report on its work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions directed us to do this. The republic party organization will certainly do everything possible to consistently and steadily implement the projected measures to intensify all sectors of the national economy and sbsolutely fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Comrades: In the 11th 5-Year Plan the fuel and energy complex will develop at increasing preferential rates in the republic. Gas extraction will reach 81-83 billion cubic meters per year, electricity generation will increase 80 percent, oil refining will double and mineral fertilizer production will almost treble. The construction of the V.I. Lenin Karakumskiy Canal will continue. However, there are certain difficulties in the way of this. In agriculture millions of hectares of fertile virgin land with a favorable climate are not being used because of the shortage of irrigation water, and land reclamation work needs to be carried out on them. For this reason we are hoping for more effective assistance from the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in earmarking the requisite capital investments for these purposes. In their speeches Comrades D.A. Kunayev and Sh.R. Rashidov suggested starting the construction of hydraulic engineering installaions to divert part of the flow of Siberian rivers into Kazakhstan and Central Asia. We support that proposal and we ask the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to decide in favor of it [reshit ego polozhitelno]. (applause) And another thing.

In the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan the USSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries adopted a number of decisions on further developing the oil and gas extraction, chemical, oil refining and petrochemical industries and to strengthen the base of construction and installation organizations. However, some of the work for 1981 was not incorporated in the plan. We hope the situation will be rectified when the plans for 1982 and subsequent years are formulated.

Comrades! During the period under review the Turkmen CP has strengthened ideologically and organizationally and the standard of its organizational and ideological work has improved. This has been tremendously influenced by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and by L.I. Brezhnev's works "Following Lenin's Course," "Topical Questions of CPSU Ideological Work," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which have become handbooks for communists and nonparty people. Cadres learn from them how to convey our glorious party's ideas and plans to the broad masses and how to struggle for their implementation.

Comrades! The imperialists, their foreign centers and radio stations and, along with them, the Maoists are distorting the truth about our multinational Soviet motherland, belittling the significance of the tremendous successes achieved by the fraternal peoples in the course of communist building, distorting the essence of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, intensively propagating various sorts of religious dogma and reactionary prejudice and seeking to sow discord between our fraternal peoples. But these intriques by bourgeois ideologists are unavailing: Our strength lies in the friendship and fraternity among all our motherland's peoples. The Turkmen people have seen this mighty strength for themselves from their historical experience. We express cordial gratitude to all the peoples of the Soviet Union and to our elder brother--the Great Russian people--for their selfless assistance. We will do everything possible to continue to develop, strengthen and cement this friendship and we will cherish it as the apple of our eye. (applause)

Dear comrades! Soviet Turkmenia's communists and all its working people, rallied closely around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, assure the 26th CPSU Congress that they will continue to bear aloft the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, will do everything possible to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the congress and will make a worthy contribution to building communism in our country. (prolonged applause)

Armenia's Demirchyan

LD011311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, at 26 February morning session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The whole situation in the party and the country, the partywide and nationwide active preparations for the congress, the exceptionally businesslike and creative atmosphere reigning at it and the rich content and thrust of the main congress document--the Central Committee report--give every delegate and us all grounds for saying that the 26th CPSU Congress is a congress of the new triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist traditions, a congress of the unity of the goals, thoughts and deeds of the party and the people and of the monolithic cohesion of party ranks around our party's proven headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause and outstanding politicain of our times. (applause)

When you ponder the report's political, theoretical and ideological content and each proposition of it you reach the firm conclusion that our party, the Soviet people and the world communist and workers movement have received a new, exceptionally important document of creative Marxism-Leninism which is a tremendous contribution to that all-conquering teaching and enriches the arsenal of our struggle for a bright future for mankind.

The report vividly reflects the majestic results of the struggle and the creative work by party and people to implement the 25th CPSU Congress' decisions, outlines the key tasks of the upcoming stage of communist building, makes a profound analysis of the present international situation and defines a program of continued struggle for peace, the freedom and independence of the peoples, and the consolidation of world socialism's positions.

The stable growth of our great motherland's economic, defense and spiritual potential, the steady improvement in the people's well-being, the swift and all-round flowering of each Soviet republic, the strengthening of the peoples' unity and of the developed socialist society's cohesion, the further development of that society's political system and of socialist democracy and the Soviet state's great international prestige are weighty arguments for the correctness and vitality of the Communist Party's policy and economic strategy and are the results of the Herculean organization and political activity of the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. (applause) That is why Soviet people not only completely support the domestic and foreign policy of their vanguard--the Communist Party--but also regard this policy as their own and by their patriotic labor do everything necessary for its successful implementation.

And today, we, the congress delegates, on behalf of the communists of our multimillion-strong party and of each detachment of it and on behalf of the whole Soviet people, express profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that faithful and steadfast Leninist, ardent fighter for the people's happiness and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has been at the helm of our party for more than 15 years now, is its universally recognized leader, firmly, consistently and creatively steers a truly Leninist course and commits all his huge talent, inexhaustible energy and indomitable will to the cause of peace and the building of communism. (applause)

Comrades: All the sociopolitical life of Soviet Armenia and of its party organizations over the last 5 years has develcped under the fruitful influence of the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We are pleased to report to the congress today that the republic's economic and social development program has been successfully fulfilled and that the targets set for the 10th 5-Year Plan have been reached and, in terms of some indicators, surpassed. National income has increased 43 percent and industrial production has increased more than 46 percent. More than 85 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained through the expansion, modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. Consumer goods production increased 53 percent. The quantity of output in the top quality category more than quadrupled. The increase in the average annual volume of agricultural output was more than 24 percent. A great amount of capital construction was implemented. Science and culture were further developed. The people's prosperity increased.

The selfless, patriotic labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and all the republic's working people received a high assessment: In all the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan Soviet Armenia was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successes scored in all union socialist competition. (applause)

All our successes were achieved thanks to the constant attention and fatherly concern of the party and the Soviet Government. On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions were adopted which determined a qualitatively new stage in the development of the republic's economy, made it possible to secure progressive changes in the structure of the national economy and were an enduring factor in the mighty growth of production forces and the resolution of a number of pressing social and nature conservation problems.

Soviet Armenia's communists and working people express to the CPSU Central Committee and to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, their great and cordial gratitude for your tremendous concern for the republic and high assessment of its party organization's activity in the report and they assure you that they will continue to respond with selfless shock labor for the good of our beloved motherland. (applause)

The party organization makes a critical assessment of the work that has been done and also sees the shortcomings, omissions and unresolved questions. We must carry out purposeful work to increase in every possible way the efficiency with which the great production and scientific and technical potential and manpower resources which the republic has at its disposal are utilized and also to further strengthen the fuel and energy base and develop sectors of production whose materials- and energy-intensiveness is low. In resolving these questions we need specific assistance from the USSR Gosplan and the relevant union ministries.

We see it as our task to consistently seek to increase exactingness, discipline and organization, constantly improve the whole matter of working people's communist education and the style and methods of work and improve party leadership of all spheres of activity in accordance with the new high demands made by the 26th party congress and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report.

Comrades! Our republic's life has been packed with unforgettable sociopolitical events. The 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the Armenian CP was celebrated with tremendous enthusiasm and patriotic zest. The 150th anniversary of East Armenia becoming part of Russia was a great and bright holiday. Our republic was awarded its Third Order of Lenin for the successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in commemoration of that historic date. (applause)

The celebration of the glorius jubilee took the form of a vivid new demonstration of international friendship and fraternity and of a moving expression of the Armenian people's extremely deep love and gratitude toward their age-old brother--the Great Russian people--and toward all our country's peoples. It was precisely the Russian people that, more than 150 years ago, at a tragic time for our people, held out a fraternal helping hand to them and led them to the shore of salvation, onto the road of joint struggle for a bright future. (applause)

History has totally confirmed the correctness of Engels' remark that Russia really plays a progressive role with regard to the East--confirmed it by the example of East Armenia, the whole Transcaucasus and many other peoples. (applause)

The Russian people's great, noble deeds and true internationalism have been and are an inspiring example to us and all the Soviet peoples. Fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and with all the peoples of the land of the soviets is an invaluable moral and political and social asset for us. And we will carry this friendship on for centuries. (applause)

Comrades! We are rightly proud of our successes in communist building. They are the result of the intensive efforts and continuous creative quest of several generations of Soviet people. Everything we have achieved has cost us great labor, and much privation and sacrifice and has been achieved in a keen struggle with socialism's enemies and imperialist aggressors. We make no secret of the fact that we have both certain difficulties and unsolved problems, something that was discussed with the utmost frankness in the CPSU Central Committee report.

That is why we Soviet people always cherish recognition by our foreign friends and comrades in arms of our achievements and understanding of our problems. We view any advice, any wish, any well-intentioned criticism of us as friendly assistance to us and as a manifestation of convern for the common cause, and we react accordingly.

It has long been known that our ideological opponents exploit every opportunity to slander socialism. This does not surprise us particularly. But Soviet people are frankly astonished and feel bitter when some of our friends, on the pretext of criticizing our shortcomings, suddenly misinterpret Soviet reality, belittle the role of democracy [narodovlastiye] in our country and thereby--will-nilly--effectively deny the Soviet system's achievements. Not only is this no help in solving our problems, it also, we think, in no way accords with the interests of the world workers movement.

Comrades! Our whole life and the land of the soviets steady all-around progress prove that the communists' great Leninist party is worthily fulfilling its historic mission as the ruling party and the role of the true political leader of the working class and the whole Soviet people. As far as the party is concerned there is no higher goal than the good of the people. The new program of creative work set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the congress, as always, is permeated by Leninist concern for people, for improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standards in every possible way, for the continued flowering of our beloved homeland.

We are all certain that the Soviet people will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the congress and that the projected great heights will be scaled. We are certain because the Soviet people are being led to that goal along the proven Leninist courses by our glorious CPSU. (applause)

On behalf of the republican party organization our delegation also proposes that the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee be totally approved, that the propositions and conclusions put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report be adopted as an unswerving guide and that the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report be approved.

Allow me to assure the congress that Soviet Armenia's communists and all its working people, rallying still more closely around the beloved Leninist party and its Central Committee, will spare no effort nor energy to fulfill the economic and political taks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (prolonged applause)

Khabarovskiy Kraykom's Chernyy

LD021115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 6

[Speech delivered by A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovskiy Kraykom, at 26 February morning session of 26th Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Esteemed guests! At this exciting and significant time the thoughts and feelings of the people of the Far East--the communists and all the working people of Khabarovskiy Kray--like those of all the multimillion-strong Soviet people, are inextricably associated with the proceedings of the 26th congress of Lenin's party, which will go down as a bright page in the history of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will certainly have a tremendous impact on the course of world development and which will be the lodestar for all who cherish the ideas of freedom, democracy and peace.

At the numerous rallies and meetings currently being held in the kray, workers, kolkhoz members, employees, young people, communist and nonparty people, with a sense of great pride in our Soviet homeland, are wholeheartedly approving all the propositions and conclusions of the party Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and are unanimously supporting the political line and practical activity of the vanguard of the Soviet people--the Communist Party and the Leninist Central Committee, its militant headquarters. (applause)

They are noting with satifaction that all the activity of the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo between the congresses is an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninism and of the analytical scientific approach toward resolving socioeconomic and sociopolitical tasks, an example of collectiveness, principle and a highly businesslike approach in leading communist building.

During the period under review the party Central Committee, with its characteristic energy and persistence, profoundly resolved urgent questions of developing the economy, planning and management, increasing the people's well-being, improving organizational and political education work and improving methods of leading local party organizations. They gave the latter tremendous practical assistance in resolving national economic tasks and strengthening their link with the broad working masses. This truly Leninist style helped to develop the initiative and increase the militancy of all detachments and components of the party.

Our whole party is well aware that an outstanding role in all the work carried out by the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat during the period under review belongs to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has dynamically, purposefully and unshakably implemented the 25th CPSU Congress' line on all domestic and foreign policy issues. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev constantly maintains the closest contact with party organizations and displays an attentive attitude toward their requests and proposals. In the last few years alone Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has twice visited the Far East. His meetings and conversations with working people and local party and Soviet workers were inspiring and mobilizing. They have had a great influence on all aspects of life and have been a program of practical action by party organizations to fulfill the 25th party congress' decisions. On Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal initiative the party Central Committee and the government adopted a number of most important resolutions aimed at ensuring the faster comprehensive development of the Far Eastern economic region's economy, science and culture and increasing the well-being of its population. The historic decisions to construct the Baykal-Amur Railroad and to strengthen the economic potential of the country's eastern regions were especially significant in this respect.

Every Soviet person feels tremendous respect for Leonid Ilich's characteristic exceptional statecraft, unique experience in party, military and international activity and his ability to find the only correct ways of resolving pressing major issues of domestic and international life. It is, comrades, a great piece of good fortune for our party and the entire Soviet people that the CPSU has for many years been led by that outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement, continuer of the great Lenin's cause and unshakable fighter for peace and the Soviet people's prosperity Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is dear to us all. (applause)

Comrades! As has been the case throughout our party, in recent years party work in the Khabarovskiy Kray organization has been given new expression and has become more effective, communists' sociopolitical activeness has increased and party organizations' militancy and influence on all sectors of economic and cultural building have improved.

In the last 5 years industrial output in the kray increased 26 percent. Machine building and metalworking, shipbuilding, the oil-refining industry and the extraction of non-ferrous metals were developed at increasing preferential rates. The technical standard of production and output quality improved. The kray's industry now produces about one-third of the Far East region's industrial output.

About 30 percent more funds than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan were invested in developing the national economy and dozens of production facilities, transportation installations and major agricultural complexes were commissioned. The Urgal-Postyshevo eastern section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad was opened for working traffic considerably ahead of the prescribed schedule. The laying of the main track has been completed on the kray's territory. The eastern section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has come into service. (applause)

[Text] During the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual gross agricultural output in the kray increased 43 percent. The 5-year plan for the procurement of the majority of most important arable farming and stockraising products was overfulfilled.

The past few years have been years of the further blossoming of the material and spiritual life of the small ethnic groups of the lower Amur and the Okhotsk coast and of the working people of the Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast. They are living happily and working successfully within the united fraternal family of our country's peoples and are proving by their labor deeds their loyalty and dedication to the socialist motherland.

The selfless labor of the kray's workers, kolkhoz members, employees and intelligentsia has been highly assessed by the party and the government. During the 10th 5-Year Plan Khabarovskiy Kray was repeatedly awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Kosmomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners. The labor achievements of the builders of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railroad and the Khabarovskáya poultry unit were awarded greetings messages from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We all express cordial gratitude and wholehearted thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their constant fatherly concern for the development of the Far East and for his kind words in his speeches and greetings messages to the people of the Far East. (applause)

At the same time, comrades, critically assessing the results that have been achieved, we realize that we are still not making sufficient use of the reserves and potential for the faster and more comprehensive development of productive forces. There is an imbalance between certain interconnected sectors of the economy and, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev very rightly said at the Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the correct correlation between centralism and the democratic principle is still not always ensured in the management of the national economy.

The kray party organization will work with still greater persistence to eliminate the existing shortcomings in economic and cultural building. "The Draft Basic Guidelines," which have been unanimously approved by the party and the entire Soviet people, open up exciting new prospects for the further, faster development of the productive forces of the country's eastern regions. In accordance with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions regarding the need for the speediest economic assimilation of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone, the construction of new plants in machine building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and the chemical, logging and wood processing industries will be developed in the Far East, along with the modernization of existing enterprises. In Khabarovskiy Kray alone the volume of capital construction is to be increased at least 50 percent over the course of the 5-year plan and social and cultural construction will be carried out on a large scale.

The successful implementation of these plans requires the speediest adoption of major additional measures to build up the capacities of construction organizations belonging to the newly created union Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, and also the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The problems of the faster development of the power industry merit particularly close attention. The considerable shortage of electricity and thermal energy which the kray's national economy is already experiencing and the lag in the electrification of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad are above all the consequence of the slow construction of power stations and power transmission lines because of the weakness of the Far Eastern power industry construction organizations.

The questions of sharply increasing lignite extraction through the faster construction of new opencut coal mines in order to supply existing power stations with fuel also demand the most urgent measures.

The tasks of increasing social production efficiency, developing productive forces in underdeveloped [maloosvoyennyy] regions and making rational use of natural resources urgently necessitate a comprehensive approach toward their resolution, as has repeatedly been stressed in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches.

In this connection the problem of extensively recruiting and stabilizing cadres in the Far East arises particularly keenly. We are wholeheartedly grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the proposition he expressed in the Central Committee report regarding the need to "equalize social differences from the territorial viewpoint, so to speak."

Comrades! The entire heroic history of our Leninist party is a worthy example of unshakable loyalty to international duty and of great responsibility for the fate of the international communist and workers movement. Soviet communists are rightly proud of this loyalty and of socialism's constantly growing influence on world social development. There is now no region of the world--in either the Eastern or the Western Hemispheres--where the cause of socialism and social progress is not winning more and more new successes and victories.

Khabarovskiy Kray's communists and working people unanimously support our party's consistent foreign policy course aimed at strengthening the socialist community countries' cohesion, dealing a fitting rebuff to lovers of military adventures and detente's opponents and consolidating peace and the people's security.

We wholly approve the very important and completely new proposal made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Central Committee report for holding specific talks among the interested countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

The people of the Far East wholeheartedly support the CPSU's deeply principled line on the Chinese issue. We unanimously approve the conclusions contained in the Central Committee report regarding relations with China, resolutely reject the Beijing leaders' anti-Soviet fabrications and angrily condemn their adventurist policy.

Under the prevailing conditions Khabarovskiy Kray's party committees, like all the Far Eastern party organizations, are paying special attention to strengthening political vigilance and to the population's military patriotic education and, relying on the tremendous and constant assistance of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, are doing everything necessary to ensure the impregnability of our socialist homeland's Far Eastern borders. (applause)

Allow me to assure the 26th CPSU Congress that the Khabarovskiy Kray organization will continue to be a cohesive militant detachment of our glorious Communist Party. Armed with the historic decisions of the 26th congress, it will struggle with still greater energy and creative initiative and to still greater practical effect for the implementation of the party's general line and for new successes in communist building. (prolonged applause)

Estonian First Secretary Vayno

LD011201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 pp 6-7

[Speech delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, at the 26 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! With both our minds and our hearts we perceive the dear Communist Party's 26th Congress as a very great historic event.

The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev clearly revealed the impressive new horizons of our homeland's development. The great family of peoples--a united, industrious, strong, invincible family--lives in our fine country beneath the sun of socialism. It is advancing confidently along the road to communism (applause), demonstrating to the whole world the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and the strength of proletarian internationalism. (applause)

The Soviet people connect all their achievements with the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and with the multifaceted fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and of the Great October's cause and the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. (applause)

Associated with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tremendous theoretical and practical work are such major achievements of the modern era as our country's scaling of the heights of developed socialism, the elaboration of the new USSR Constitution, the strengthening of the socialist community's positions in the world arena and the struggle for the relaxation of international tension. The Soviet people are infinitely grateful to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for all this, for the truly titanic work in the name of peace and people's happiness. (applause)

The report to the party congress was a graphic new expression of the unity of theory and practice. In this document of the greatest optimism, of exceptionally great theoretical and practical significance and of tremendous mobilizing force,Leonid Ilich made an in-depth analysis of key problems of the present international situation and of the country's economic and social development and outlined the impressive prospects for creative work.

The entire report, every idea in it is imbued with Leninist concern for the Soviet person. It is a model of a profoundly scientific approach to resolving problems, a model of concreteness, of businesslike efficiency and of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. (applause)

On behalf of the delegates representing the 100,000-strong detachment of Estonia's communists, allow me from the high congress platform to declare unanimous and ardent support for all the points and conclusions expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. Our delegation submits a proposal wholly and fully to approve the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Comrades, in the period under review the communists and all working people of Estonia struggled selflessly to implement the 25th party congress decisions. By relying on the disinterested assistance of our country's fraternal peoples and, above all, the Great Russian people, the republic achieved great new success.

The economy developed intensively. As much output was produced as in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans put together. The level outlined in "The Basic Guidelines" for economic and social development in the 10th 5-Year Plan was reached ahead of schedule as regards the growth rate for the volume of industrial production. This achievement received a high evaluation in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm and cordial greetings message. (applause) The volumes and intensiveness of the production of livestock raising products increased. Every 100 ha of agricultural land now produce 186 quintals of meat and 809 quintals of milk. The average annual milk yield per cow increased by 200 kg over the 5-year plan and now stands at 3,636 kg.

In terms of the scope of construction in the republic the last 5-year plan was unequaled. The construction and installation plan was fulfilled. The plan for the commissioning of housing was completely fulfilled, which allowed 20 percent of the republic's population to improve their housing conditions. It is with a feeling of profound gratitude that we observe that all our achievements have become possible thanks to the enormous and comprehensive assistance constantly rendered to Estonia by the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. The high appraisal made in the report by Leonid Ilich of the vigorous work of Estonia's communists on the intensification of production has inspired us all, and we evaluate this as a new display of concern on the part of the Central Committee. And the republic party organization will respond to this with new concrete deeds. (applause)

The recent 18th Estonian CP Congress evaluated strictly and critically the results of the work done and noted that we still have considerable reserves. Everywhere--during discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines," in letters and proposals--the central theme has been the idea that the republic working people's patriotic duty consists in better utilizing the production potential created and boosting their own contribution to strengthening the country's economy.

The republic party organization is conducting a considerable amount of work on the effective utilization in the national economy of a local raw material--oil shale. This experience has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. A powerful chemical-fuel-power complex is operating successfully. And we are happy to report to the congress that last year our miners attained a record extraction figure--31 million tons of shale--and that our power stations generated 19 billion kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity.

Embarking on their shock precongress vigil, the pit collectives and the power station collectives have under winter conditions ensured the stable operation of their equipment under increased load factors and fulfilled the established targets for the transmission of electric power to the center and the neighboring republics. Economic calculations indicate that the utilization of oil shale in the national economy is extremely effective and is worth yet further thorough examination.

Comrades! We also have unresolved problems. For the intensive conduct of agriculture in the republic we are having to expend much effort on improving the land, poor and very stony land. In the last 15 years alone we have collected around 7 million cubic meters of rubble from the fields. This quantity would have been sufficient for the ancient Egyptians to build several large pyramids, but the pyramids took centuries to build, while we have to gather the rubble before each spring plowing--and in a certain number of days moreover. Each year we have to divert some 10-12 percent of rural workers to this arduous manual toil. Bulldozers pile up the large rocks in the middle of the fields, and we now have our own "pyramids" growing everywhere, taking up much arable land. We very much need devices to crush and gather up the stones. We need help to remove this barrier to increased yield. (applause)

Comrades! Contemporary reality and our existence confirm completely the conclusion made in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concerning the intensification of the ideological antagonism between socialism and capitalism.

By virture of its geographical location Estonia finds itself in the frontline of the ideological struggle, and at a sector of this front in which the fire of anti-Soviet propaganda is very dense. The subversive actions of our ideological adversaries have recently assumed a particularly virulent and malicious nature. They have become more insidious and refined. All this can only be designated ideological warfare.

The bourgeois propaganda centers are speaking out in unison against proletarian internationalism and are making every effort to embroil the socialist nations among themselves, to kindle national conceit and to engender political apathy and self-centered indifference. There is one answer to this: The schemes of the bourgeois "strategists" to erode socialism's foundations are destined never to be realized. (applause) No ideological adversaries--neither political intriguers from across the ocean, nor the Beijing hegemonists, nor the emigre rabble, nor pettyminded Philistines or narrowminded bourgeois--no one will be permitted to undermine the foundations of our society and impede our live and work. (applause)

In building our ideological work we take all these details into consideration. We have recently implemented a whole range of measures to impart greater militancy and combativeness to our propaganda and mass agitation work and to reinforce its ties with our life. There is increased currency [operativnost] and depth in the republic's television and radio coverage of events.

That form of contact by the leaders of the republic's party, soviet and economic organizations with the masses of the latter's extensive political briefing known as the unified political education day has received universal acknowledgment and a high appraisal. This embraces more than half the work force each time. Another form employed is the local discussion by republican newspaper editors of working people's letters and proposals, at so-called "open letter days." Work on international and patriotic education and on the strengthening of the peoples' friendship has begun to be performed more actively and extensively in the labor collectives.

The Communist Party of Estonia has arrived at the 26th congress closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee, ideologically and organizationally stronger and enriched with new experience of economic leadership and the masses' education. And it can be said in all confidence that the republic party organization is today ready to fulfill those great tasks which the congress will set. The communists and all working people of Soviet Estonia are in a good, militant and optimistic frame of mind. They are following the work of the congress with a sense of profound attention and interest, they are receiving with excitement the news coming from Moscow, from the Kremlin Palace, and they are reporting new labor victories to the congress.

Rural working people have perceived with great understanding, as their own vital affairs, the task posed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--to transform livestock raising into a shock front of work. For Estonia, livestock raising is the basic sector of the economy, and we view the party's call as a new and very important stage in our work. Estonia's stockmen will fight to attain the target of a 4,000-kilogram milk yield per cow, to hand over cattle weighing no less than 450 kilograms and also to increase the rearing and deliveries of pedigree stock to other areas. Agricultural workers will increase their contribution to the country's food program.

Comrades! Allow me to assure the congress that the communists and all working people of Soviet Estonia will spare neither effort nor energy in order to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (prolonged applause)

Angolan Leader's Address

LD281742 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 10

[Speech delivered by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at 26 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Esteemed comrade Presidium members!

Comrades!

First of all, on behalf of the Popular Movement of the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, allow me to convey the most ardent congratulations to the 26th CPSU Congress and, through it, to all Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people. (applause)

It is hard to convey the emotion which we feel on taking part in this historic event or our admiration for the remarkable and inspiring successes of the Soviet communists. The most important provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that acknowledged champion of peace and the peoples' peaceful cooperation, enhance the significance of the congress, not only for all Soviet people but also for the communists of the entire world and for all peace-loving peoples, all the more so since the congress is taking place at a time when the aggressiveness of imperialism is again jeopardizing the peoples' peaceful coexistence and independence.

The Soviet people can rightly be proud of their glorious Communist Party bearing aloft the banner of socialism, the party under whose leadership the USSR has become a real bulwark of peace and has implemented the noble ideals of fraternity and solidarity among peoples. (applause) It is precisely the CPSU which has given the peoples a consistent program of struggle for peace which in its time helped to neutralize the cold war unleashed by imperialism.

In the face of the new threats from imperialism the 26th CPSU Congress reaffirms the CPSU's unswerving loyalty to the struggle against the criminal imperialist designs to return the world to cold war times and to provoke new seats of tension and step up the arms race.

The MPLA-Labor Party fully supports the proposals voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and aimed at preserving peace and strengthening detente and security in Europe and throughout the world, and it welcomes the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence and support for the people's struggle for freedom and independence. (applause) Our party wholeheartedly congratulates the CPSU and entire Soviet people on the great successes which have tremendous significance for all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces. (applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress will undoubtedly give new impetus to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, who have always encountered resolute support from the Soviet Union. Relying on the growing might of the socialist camp, and above all of the Soviet Union which is the bulwark of peace, the peoples of the world are drawing up their ranks in the face of new threats from the aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

The MPLA-Labor Party and entire Angolan people assess the Soviet people's solidarity highly. Over the 15 years of our liberation struggle and 5 years of work on resurrecting the country we have constantly received support and aid from Lenin's motherland.

Our people are proud of the ties of friendship and cooperation which link Angola and the Soviet Union. From this high forum we want to express profound thanks to the glorious CPSU. (applause)

Our unforgotten leader Antonio Agostinho Neto, whose bright memory we honor deeply, made an inestimable contribution to the consolidation of friendship among our countries and peoples. His untimely death caused deep pain in the hearts of the Angolans and all our friends who knew how selflessly this man had struggled for the peoples' freedom and for peace and socialism.

His example and behests are unforgettable. They inspire us and help us to overcome the great difficulties on the path of strengthening national independence and creating the material and technical base of socialism in Angola.

International imperialism and the South African racists cannot forgive the Angolan people for choosing a socialist path of development. Our socialist option, our loyalty to proletarian internationalism, as expressed in the support we have rendered as far as we are able to the oppressed peoples of the world and in particular the peoples of Africa, have been the reason for the savage undeclared war waged by the republic of South Africa which was launched immediately after Angola gained independence. Every day South African troops violate our borders and destroy civilian establishments; they kill thousands of Angolan civilians and destroy the material values created by our people's persistent labor. The South African military trains and arms mercenaries whom it then sends to Angola.

But the Angolan revolution is continuing. Our people are marching along the path of building socialism. We are inspired by the fact that, as before, we are not alone. We can firmly count on the support of the socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces. (applause)

Allow me, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to stress particularly the contribution made by the valiant Cuban internationalists who went into battle side by side with the MPLA fighters without sparing their own lives, to ensure that Angola can defend its independence and embark on building the new society. (applause) From this high rostrum I want to express our deep feelings of friendship, solidarity and gratitude to the Communist Party of Cuba and entire Cuban people headed by dear Comrade Fidel Castro. (applause)

Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, comrade delegates! Since the creation of the MPLA-Labor Party in 1977 as the heir to the glorious traditions of the MPLA we have achieved great successes despite the South African facists' barbarous actions. The approval by the party's first extraordinary contress in 1980 of the general line in the sphere of the country's socioeconomic development through 1985 and for the period through 1990, and the creation of the national people's assembly and the provincial organs of the people's power--all this attests to the fact that a new Angola is being reborn from the ruins, a new Angola which is resolutely embarking on a path of socialist development in order subsequently to become a firm link in the world system of socialism. (applause) Under Angola's specific conditions our party is gradually asserting itself as a Marxist-Leninist party.

For us, special significance is attached to the diverse, mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist community countries. This cooperation accords with the will of our parties and peoples and is becoming increasingly dynamic.

The participation in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress of the leaders and honored workers from all the republics of the Soviet Union and representing all spheres of human activity and all Soviet public organizations, and also the presence of leading figures from the fraternal and friendly parties--all this instills confidence that the imperialist circles' provocative actions aimed at aggravating the international situation are doomed to failure, as has happened in the past in Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba and Nicaragua. (applause)

Armed aggression and terrorism inspired by the racist South African, Israeli, the CIA and imperialist circles will meet with a fitting rebuff from all freedom-loving forces who rely on consistent support from the Soviet communists. (applause)

Dear comrades! The work of the 26th CPSU Congress confirms that your party is the most tempered and experienced party which, in the interests of the Soviet people and all mankind, is marching toward new victories, confidently creating the material and technical base of communism. (applause) On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party I want to wish you new and even greater successes.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Angola and the USSR! (applause)

Long live the CPSU! (applause)

Long live the indestructible friendship between the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU! (applause)

May the struggle for peace, international cooperation and socialism expand! (applause)

The struggle is continuing, victory is inevitable! (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all rise)

Auditing Commission Report

LD011237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report

The report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission is to be approved.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PROCEEDINGS OF 25 FEB SESSIONS

Kapitonov Commission Report

LD271511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the 26th CPSU Congress Credentials Commission, at the 25 February 1981 morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Report of the 26th CPSU Congress Credentials Commission"]

[Text] Comrades: The 26th congress, representing over 17 million Soviet communists, convincingly demonstrates the achievements of developed socialism, the CPSU's unshakable faith in Lenin's ideals and the party's monolithic unity and cohesion. (applause)

The report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, analyzed in depth the country's economic and social development and the fundamental problems of the present day and formulated and validated the party's strategy and tactics for the coming stage of communist building. The noble aims of CPSU policy, at whose basis lies concern for the people's good and the preservation and consolidation of peace, are expressed in it with great force. (applause) Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report embodies the advanced sicnetific thought and historical experience of creating a new society and is a major contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. This is an inspiring program of the activity of the party and people in the name of further progress toward communism. (applause)

Comrades: Before the congress, reports and elections were held in the party organizations. They embraced the whole party. About 1.5 million meetings were held in party groups, shop and local party organizations. Some 4,569 rayon, city, okrug, oblast and kray party conferences and 14 union republic CP congresses were held. Over 1.8 million delegates participated in the work of conferences and congresses and 85,000 people, of whom nearly 40 percent were workers and kolkhoz members, made speeches.

In an efficient, critical way communists examined all aspects of work--political, economic, organizational and ideological. The draft "Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development were discussed in a profoundly interested and specific way. Many important, constructive proposals, aimed at improving all our work, were expressed at the meetings and conferences.

The report and election campaign has had a great effect on further developing the activity of all party links. Party organizations have been strengthened even further and their combat capability increased. Communists' vanguard role in production and public life has been intensified.

The reports and elections showed that in past years the party's links with the masses have become even firmer and that its prestige among the working people has grown. The CPSU is worthily fulfilling its leading and directing role in our society. (applause) Soviet people ardently approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding continuer of the great Leninist cause. (prolonged applause)

At all the meetings, from party groups to union republic CP congresses, communists spoke about Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with great warmth and cordiality and noted his tremendous work in implementing the party's Leninist course, his tireless concern for people and his selfless struggle for lasting peace and for the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement. He devotes his entire mighty talent and the very rich experience of a wise party and state leader to the cause of communism and the motherland's prosperity. And our people respond to him with universal respect and love. (applause)

At the Moscow City party conference, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was unanimously and with great enthusiasm elected a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause) Thereby the capital's party organization expressed the united will of all our communists.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is essentially a delegate of the whole party, and at the Credentials Commission session it was decided to present him with mandate No 1. (applause) The Credentials Commission expresses the firm confidence that this decision will be fully approved by all the congress delegates. (applause)

The unanimous election to the congress of the members and candidate members of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretaries was evidence of the lofty prestige of our party's leaders.

Comrades! In accordance with the representation norm approved by the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, 5,002 delegates in all were elected to the 26th Congress. It is noteworthy that 3,572 delegates, or 71.4 percent, have been elected for the first time.

The Credentials Commission checked and authorized all delegates as full delegates. (applause)

The party organizations of the RSFSR's krays, oblasts and autonomous republics are represented at the congress by 3,003 delegates. Union republic CP delegations number: for the Ukraine--896 delegates; for Kazakhstan--221; for Belorussia--183; for Uzbekistan--166; for Georgia--106; for Azerbaijan--98; for Latvia--52; for Lithuania--52, for Armenia--48; for Moldavia--58; for Kirgizia--37; for Tadzhikistan--32; for Estonia--32 and for Turkmenistan--28.

Comrades! The congress delegates represent the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, all social strata of the population and all spheres of our life.

Some 1,370 workers of socialist industry are delegates. This is more than at previous congresses. In our hall there are people who equip Atommash and the Baykal-Amur Railroad, who work the minerals of Ekibastuz and the Kursk magnetic anomaly and, in Siberia's taiga swamps and Central Asia's burning deserts extract oil and gas and create major new territorial and production complexes.

Also here are people who manufacture the latest machinery and equipment, who produce consumer goods, who build housing and who keep continuous guard over the main lines of transport. They work everywhere with creativity and great enthusiasm, increasing the glory of the working class of the land of the soviets. (applause)

The worker-delegates marked the 5-year plan with remarkable patriotic undertakings and outstanding labor results. They are marching in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to improve work quality and efficiency. Over 520 delegates fulfilled the 5-year targets ahead of schedule--in 3-4 years--while 105 delegates fulfilled two 5-year plans and 19 delegates three or more. (applause)

Some 877 agricultural workers have been elected to the congress. They are mainly machine operators, mixed team leaders, specialists heading teams and departments, and workers at interfarm enterprises and agroindustrial associations. Under complex conditions the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers ensured the further buildup of the production of agricultural produce. Over 270 delegates work in livestock raising, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in his report at the congress, called a shock front. They show in practice how we must struggle to increase the production of meat, milk and other livestock products.

The party organizations have sent 609 farm leaders to the congress. The delegates include 358 production association, combine and enterprise directors and construction site chiefs. They organize directly the work of the labor collectives in implementing the party's economic strategy, intensifying production and attaining high results.

The firm alliance of the workers of science and culture is a very important source of the successes of developed socialism. The congress delegates include 269 scientists and writers, artists and doctors, teachers and artists and other representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia taking an active part in augmenting the material and spiritual wealth of our society and forming the new man.

Some 118 full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, sector academies and union republic academies have been elected congress delegates. Our scientists play an important part in carrying out the scientific and technical revolution and elaborating and implementing comprehensive targeted socio-economic programs.

Comrades: It was 20 years ago that the communist Yuriy Gagarin made the world's first space flight. Since then Soviet people have written many bright pages in the heroic epic of the development of space. Some 12 cosmonauts are congress delegates. (applause) They include participants in flights as members of international crews, glorious heroes who have set records for man's stay in space.

Party cadres are broadly represented at the congress. Some 1,077 party workers including 589 okrugkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries are delegates. Over 550 delegates are secretaries of primary and shop party organizational and educational work among the masses and in the labor collectives and enjoy trust and authority among the communists and working people.

Comrades: As is well known, the CPSU is the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society and state and public organizations. The communist work actively in the soviets, trade union and Komsomol and are implementing the party's line. This is reflected by the delegates' composition. They include 691 soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers. Over two-thirds of the congress delegates are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviets and local soviets. Since the adoption of the USSR Constitution, the soviets' work has been raised to a new level and socialist democracy has been further developed. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's multifaceted activity at the head of our state is a great creative impetus to the soviets. (applause)

Our well-known diplomats are also taking part as delegates in the congress' work. The Soviet diplomatic workers are actively promoting the implementation of the party's foreign policy course and the peace program.

The delegates include renowned servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and border and internal troops-marshals, generals, admirals, officers, ensigns and warrant officers. Many of them have displayed valor and heroism in defending the socialist fatherland. The army communists constantly improve the personnel's combat training, military skill and political training. Our armed forces reliably safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of socialism. (prolonged appaluse)

Comrades: Some 1,329 women have been elected to the congress they comprise 26.6 percent of all delegates, which is more than at previous congresses. This is a graphic testimony to the Soviet women's growing public and political activeness.

The CPSU is the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism and the indestructible fraternal friendship of our country's people and the unbreakable link between the generations. Representatives of 66 nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union are taking part in the work of the congress. Delegates under 35 years of age comprise 12.2 percent, delegates aged 36-50 comprise 50.4 percent, delegates aged 51-60 comprise 25.7 percent and delegates over 60 comprise 11.7 percent of the total.

In terms of length of party service, the delegates can be broken down as follows: There are 6 people who have been party members since before the revolution (applause), 264 joined the party between November 1917 and 1941, 461 who joined during the Great Patriotic War and 4,271 who joined in the post war period. Of these, 1,637 were admitted to the party ranks in the past 15 years.

Over 94 percent of the delegates have higher, incomplete higher or secondary education and 498 are doctors or candidates of sciences.

The mandate commission reports with satisfaction that 97 percent of the delegates have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR for their service to the motherland while 57 delegates have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 670 the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. (applause)

The delegates include 342 Lenin and State prize winners, of which 99 are workers and kolkhoz members. It is characteristic that many delegates have been decorated with lofty government awards for their selfless labor in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades: The 26th CPSU Congress marks an important milestone in the life of the party and country. The propositions and conclusions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the decisions which the congress will take will be a powerful mobilizing factor for the further economic and social progress of our socialist motherland. Under the proven leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people will achieve new victories on the path of building communism. (prolonged applause)

Latvia's Voss' Address

LD281517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech delivered by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! This is already the third day that our whole country has been under the indelible impression of the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In terms of the scope and magnitude of the set tasks, the depth and accuracy of scientific foresight, its theoretical force and its organic link with life, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report will undoubtedly occupy an outstanding place in our party's history and in the theoretical treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. (applause)

On behalf of all the republic's communists and working people, the Latvian CP delegation wholeheartedly supports all the report's points and conclusions and the new peace initiatives advanced in it and wholly and fully approves the political line and practical activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the loyal and indefatigable continuer of the great Leninist cause and ardent fighter for peace and communism. (applause)

We perceive with tremendous joy and pride the conclusion drawn in the CPSU Central Committee report that tremendous work was done during the years of the last 5-year plan and that our great motherland has become stronger, richer and more beautiful. All its great successes, shown clearly and convincingly in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report, were ensured thanks to the correctness of the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses and thanks to the wise leadership of the Leninist Central Committee and its truly combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. (applause)

The strength and essence of this leadership consists in the fact that the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat embodies most fully and profoundly the Leninist traditions and work methods and the party's collective wisdom. The chief credit for this goes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who has rallied talented and erudite political leaders and organizers around himself and directed their activity along the path outlined in our party's general line. (applause)

Everything that Leonid Ilich has done and is doing so purposefully and selflessly over his half-century in the Leninist party's ranks eloquently shows that for him there is no higher goal or more important task than that of steadily enhancing the people's well-being, creating better living conditions for the Soviet people and creating a situation for their peaceful, creative labor. (applause) Working in local party organizations, we see and feel every day the beneficial results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's truly titanic work for the good of our socialist homeland and in the name of peace and communism.

Soviet people voice profound solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for their freedom, independence and social progress and who are courageously withstanding imperialism's onslaught under especially difficult conditions. From the high platform of the congress I wish to express warm support for our friend and brother the heroic Cuban people, the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere. (applause) And now that American imperialism is once again fueling tension over Cuba, we most resolutely declare our solidarity with the Island of Freedom. (applause)

Comrades! During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan great changes occurred in Soviet Latvia, as throughout the country, in the development of the economy, science and culture and in enhancing the working people's well-being. The republic completed the 5-year plans for sales of industrial output 25 days ahead of schedule. The country received diverse above-plan output, a considerable proportion of which comprised consumer goods, worth almost R500 million. The national income increased 21 percent during those years. The volume of output in the top quality category more than tripled.

Summing up the political and economic results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, we are seeking to considerably surpass in the 11th 5-Year Plan what has been achieved and to attain greater heights.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's agricultural workers have taken a step forward.

The average annual volume of state purchases of livestock and poultry increased 12 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the previous 5-year plan, while that of milk increased 7 percent and that of eggs 34 percent. Of course, the exceptionally complex weather conditions in the last 3 years of the 5-year plan could not fail to affect these results. However, thanks to the selfless labor of agricultural workers and the urban population and the great, multifaceted assistance opportunely given to the republic by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we succeeded in considerably attenuating the blows of the elements and reducing losses to a minimum.

To overcome the aftermath of the bad weather as quickly as possible the Latvian CP Central Committee took additional measures early in 1979 to increase production of basic livestock products, notably meat, through the accelerated development of hog raising. As a result the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes were able to increase meat production 17 percent last year compared with 1979, including a 23-percent increase for pork.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan we will actively continue this working order, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in the report, to enhance livestock raising still more decisively and make it really a shock front in the countryside. For this year we have set the task of selling to the state 361,000 tons of meat in live weight, more than 1.5 million tons of milk and more than 500 million eggs.

Comrades! It is quite obvious that the realization of the great tasks set in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report will require of the republic party organization selfless labor, a high degree of organization and constant improvement of organizational and mass political work methods. We are taking measures to decisively improve all forms of the Soviet people's communist education and to enhance their awareness and creative activeness.

Special attention is devoted in the work of the republic's party organizations to questions of the working people's education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational motherland. And today I wish to emphasize once again the incontestable fact that without the fraternal international support and disinterested assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union and without the reliable support of the country's unified national economic complex, little Latvia, oppressed for centuries, never would have been able even to approach the level of the achievements which are now obvious to the whole world. (applause)

The hearts of the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia are full of profound gratitude and warm thanks for this to all the Soviet brother-peoples and, above all, to the Great Russian people, who have merited special love and universal respect through their inestimable fraternal assistance and constant support, through their disinterestedness, breadth of soul and goodness of heart. (applause)

Comrades! The importance of making fuller use of the potential of the comprehensive targeted planning method has been emphasized at the congress. We value and understand this way of formulating the question. In the 10th 5-Year Plan we elaborated 12 comprehensive targeted programs and included them in the economic and social development plan. In our republic comprehensive targeted planning embraces all the chief, key problems of the national economy, including the problem of eliminating heavy manual labor, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev mentioned in the report. This is multisector planning, and it ensures the coordination of the work of different ministries and departments.

However, the practical implementation of comprehensive targeted programs, however well founded they might be, is still a far from easy matter. Departmental barriers, the shortage of material and technical resources to back up the programs and the lack of responsibility for the fulfillment of planned measures on the part of many union ministries and departments are the stumbling block here.

We believe that it is time the USSR Gosplan included comprehensive targeted programs as an organic component of national economic plans and developed an efficient system of managing these programs. Without all this, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly pointed out, a program is not a program but a sum of good wishes.

And another question. Under the conditions in our republic, where the manpower balance iis exceptionally tight, a further increase in production can and must be ensured only through increased labor productivity. To fulfill this task, at the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan we began setting for enterprises limits the number of their production personnel. In conjunction with other organizational and technical measures this made it possible to secure the entire increase in production through higher labor productivity last year. Nevertheless, the planning of the limit on the number of workers is still encountering many difficulties. The thing is that certain union ministries and departments considerably exceed the set limits and seek to create new jobs artificially. Naturally, the republic cannot agree to this situation, for in order to successfully fulfill the constantly growing plans we have no possibility other than to make the decisive transition to the path of intensive development. The importance of this was emphasized in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. State interests demand that the USSR Gosplan have its weighty say here.

Comrades: An atmosphere of harmonious work and creative questing, of optimism and confidence, an atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm and moral and political unity now reigns in all party organizations and in every labor collective in Soviet Latvia.

Allow me to assure the 26th party congress and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the communists and all the working people of the Latvian SSR will do everything possible for the unconditional fulfillment of all the points and conclusions in the CPSU Central Committee report and for the successful implementation of our dear Leninist party's plans.

Markov Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "25 Feb Proceedings of 26th CPSU Congress Reported" and subtitled "Markov Congress Speech" published on page 17 of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol III, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the speech delivered by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, at the 25 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress and published on page 3 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 February 1981, has been found to be identical except for the following:

On page 17, beginning with the last line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...these tasks. (applause)

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which were awarded a Lenin Prize, have exerted a tremendous influence on all types and genres of literature and art over these years. (applause) These truly popular books have enriched Soviet society's spiritual life and set a lofty example of party thinking, and have prompted artists of all generations to undertake broader and deeper research into the present day and weightier artistic generalizations.

"It was with a feeling of pride in the great achievements of the party and people that we heard Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at our 26th CPSU Congress. This outstanding document of Marxism-Leninism has become an event of world significance and it will undoubtedly exert the most profound influence on the course of all contemporary development.

"I would also like to say the following: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and his statement on our solidarity with the Polish communists and that country's working class and working people at a difficult period for them again graphically demonstrated the CPSU's loyalty to the great principles of proletarian internationalism.

"It was with great understanding that we listened yesterday to the speech delivered by Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. We express the conviction that our Polish comrades will be able to rebuff the counterrevolutionary threat and lead their country out of the crisis, and ensure its further confident development along the path of socialism. (applause)

"Comrades! The Leninist purposefulness and consistency of the political curse of the party Central Committee heard so powerfully in the CPSU Central Committee report, and the party's trust in literature and art and in their workers meet with a warm and grateful response in the hearts of the entire Soviet creative intelligentsia and inspire it to new feats and discoveries.

"The 5-year period..."

On page 17, PRAVDA omits the third paragraph.

On page 17, beginning with the last line of the same paragraph PRAVDA reads: "..Of world culture.

"Literature and art are constantly being enriched by the party's wise political thought and plans and deeds. That is where we see the main reason for the unprecedently heightened role of artistic culture in all our life.

"In these years the diverse forms of the strengthening of art's link with the life of the country's labor collectives were broadened and reached a qualitatively new level. No one nowadays is surprised that the USSR Writers Union, for instance, together with party committees, holds days of Soviet literature and creative conferences in different parts of the country in which party workers, production innovators, scientists and economic leaders take part together with writers.

We can comment favorably in recalling the conferences we have held with Tyumenskiy Obkom on the subject "Heroes of the Great Construction Sites and Modern Literature," with the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee on the 25th anniversary of the development of the virgin lands, with the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on the subject "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of Literatures," with the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee on the moral and ethical problems of Soviet society, with Kharkovskiy Obkom on the subject "The Working Class, Scientific and Technical Progress and Literature," and with Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom on the theme "With Lenin--Along Lenin's Path." We have also held similar conferences in Moldavia, Turkmenia, Bashkiria and Murmansk.

These conferences have met with a good response in the creative milieu. They introduce to the writers' artistic thinking the modern level of the party's understanding of the tasks of communist building and its specific problems and prospects, and they help the artist to measure his creative solutions against the truth of life. We find living confirmation of this in novels, stories, poems, movies and shows of the past 5-year period which have generated ardent interest among the public and agitated debate.

Our party, its Leninist Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev assess the work of writers, journalists, musicians, artists, artistes and architects with the lofty yardstick of the labour exploit, and this imparts nationwide authority to creative labor and elevates it to the level of a great social force. All we creative artistic workers offer heartfelt thanks for this to our dear party. (applause)

"Comrades! The guarantee.."

On page 18, beginning with the second line of the fifth paragraph PRAVDA reads: "...of the world. Soviet art's humanism, its lofty professional qualities, the purity of its moral goals, its authenticity and impressive imagery are undoubtedly exerting a positive influence on the frame of mind of people abroad. Our ideological..."

On page 18, beginning with the last line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...ever will. (applause) Educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of profound proletarian internationalism, the Soviet artistic intelligentsia will march along Lenin's path together with the party and the people. (applause)

"We writers and art personalities will help with all our might the Central Committee of our party, its Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--that loyal Leninist and courageous fighter or peace on earth--in their titanic efforts to implement the peace program.

"Comrades! Permit me.."

Kirgizia's Usubaliyev Speech

LD011301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 pp 304

[Speech by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, at 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates: The report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, richly permeated by exceptionally important theoretical propositions and practical conclusions, arms the party and people with an imposing program for the new stage of communist creation. This outstanding document is of inestimable significance for our party and the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries, for the entire international communist movement and the further galvanization of all forces struggling for peace, democracy and social progress.

It gives us, the Kirgiz party organization delegates, enormous joy to fulfill an honorable assignment--to express from the high congress rostrum on behalf of the communists and all working people of Kirgizia warm, wholehearted thanks to the Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their multifaceted fruitful activity in implementing our party's general course. (applause)

The entire party and entire Soviet people are infinitely glad that the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are confidently leading our country along Lenin's path. (applause)

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal services in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism and for the welfare and happiness of the working people are immeasurable. His contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist science--the mighty weapon of the world's revolutionary transformation--is priceless. In the works of Leonid Ilich and the other party leaders we draw inspiration for our own work and, when we turn to them, we always find valuable advice and instructions, verified by life, for the most topical and complex problems of the day. Leninist wisdom, very rich theoretical knowledge, great organizing talent, inexhaustible creative energy and supreme humanity--all these remarkable qualities of Leonid Ilich have won him the universal respect and boundless trust of the communists and working people of the land of the Soviets and of all progressive mankind. (applause)

The entire activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat is imbued with the Leninist style and Leninist traditions, Leninist purposefulness and the gift of scientific foresight. This the granitelike foundation of our party's ever-growing authority and its monolithic unity with the people. (applause)

Comrades! The republic's party organization has consistently and unswervingly implemented the decisions of the 25th party congress and the Central Committee plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Kirgiz party organizations to admit to the party and educate candidate members of the CPSU was a vitally important document for us.

It was adopted in September 1976 in full accordance with the fundamental precepts formulated by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress on questions of the party's growth and strenghening under the conditions of developed socialism.

The Kirgiz CP has done much to fulfill the Central Committee resolution. It has had a beneficial influence on the enhancement of the party organizations' militancy, the strengthening of their qualitative composition and the development of the communists' creative initiative and vanguard role in the working people's struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress.

Comrades! With the constant support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the aid of the fraternal republics the working people of Kirgizia have by their persistent, creative labor and high degree of organization overcome many difficulties and completed the 5-year plan with what are as a whole good results, and they have secured a considerable increase in industrial and agricultural production and the people's prosperity.

Our rich natural resources are being developed intensively. The Toktogulskaya GES constructed on the high-altitude Naryn River, which the people call the river of friendship, has reached its rated capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts. The reservoir, with a capacity of 19 billion cubic meters of water created in a complex with this station, has resolved almost completely the problem of irrigating the lands of the Fergana Valley.

The Kurpsayskaya GES with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts is being installed at a shock work rate on the same river. We report to the congress and to you, dear Leonid Ilich, that the multinational collective of construction workers has honorably fulfilled its socialist pledges: It has put the first unit, with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts, into industrial operation almost a year ahead of schedule, by the opening of the 26th party congress. The first millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity have already been generated. (applause) The hydraulic construction workers have pledged to commission the three remaining units before the end of the year.

Planning and surveying work has shown that it is possible to install 16 more GESes on the Naryn River, 4 of which will be constructed in the next 10 years. In the long term the Naryn cascades will annually generate up to 30 billion kilowatt-hours of the country's cheapest electricity. It would be advisable for the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification to ensure the continuity of the construction of stations on the Naryn, which would preserve the many-thousands-strong collective of hydraulic construction workers formed here and the rapid rate of construction.

Comrades! The powerful economic, scientific and technical potential created in Soviet Kirgizia makes it possible today to resolve qualitatively new national economic tasks. They include the comprehensive utilization of the very rich mineral raw material, land, hydraulic power and water resources of northeast Kirgizia envisaged in the draft Basic Guidelines at the proposal of our republic and the USSR Academy of Scienes and with the support of the union Ministries of Geology, Nonferrous Metallurgy, Power and Electrification, Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Gosplan. A major raw material base for the extraction of tin and tungsten has been discovered here. Deposits of gold, molybdenum and other valuable minerals have also been discovered.

I would like to emphasize the existence of large water resources in this zone. The Sarydzhaz River alone has an annual flow of over 4 billion cubic meters. The redirection even of less than half of this flow into the Issyk-Kul Basin and the Chuyskaya Valley would ensure the stabilization of the level of Lake Issyk-Kul, improve the conditions of this report zone of union importance and make it possible to irrigate over 200,000 more hectares of fertile land.

This would make it possible to increase considerably the output of agricultural products.

By developing the hydraulic power resources of the Sarydzhar River and its tributaries, the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan will receive over 5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricty a year.

All these natural resources are now being put at the service of the Soviet people.

The territorial-production complex now being created will increase the republic's contribution to the development of the country's productive forces. This generates among Kirgizia's working people a deep sense of gratitude toward you, dear Leonid Ilich, and the party Central Committee and Soviet Government. (applause)

Comrades! The Kirgiz SSR has successfully fulfilled the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the sale of the most important agricultural products to the state. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm cordial congratulations on this labor victory have inspired the communists and all working people of the republic to new achievements. They are filled with the aspiration to augment their contribution to the implementation of the country's food program formulated on Leonid Ilich's initiative. In resolving this large-scale task the republic's party organization attaches great significance to the development of sheep raising--the leading sector of the republic's livestock raising. A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution defined major measures for the further development of sheep raising in Kirgizia. According to calculations, by 1990 the sheep population will have reached 12 million. In the course of the 10 years about 1.7 million tons of mutton will be produced, or 0.5 million tons more than in the previous decade, while 470,000 tons of fine and semifine wool, or 80,000 tons more than in the previous decade, will be produced. Of course, the production of output in other sectors of the republic's livestock raising will also increase.

To scale the projected heights we must increase livestock productivity considerably and strengthen the fodder base, primarily by opening up land suitable for irrigation, of which we have over 1 million hectares, and also by making more effective use of hayfields and remote pastures. The necessary funds and material resources are being earmarked for the republic for the implementation of these measures. It must be said that in the long term the Kirgiz SSR can bring the sheep population up to 15 million.

The working people will respond with specific deeds to the new concern of the party and government and will successfully fulfill the great tasks set the republic in the sphere of economic and social development.

Comrades! The main source of Soviet Kirgizia's present tremendous achievements and its even brighter future, like that of the other fraternal republics, is the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet peoples headed by the Great Russian people, and the wise leadership of the Leninist Communist Party. (applause) Today we affirm again and again the boundless devotion of the Kirgiz people, of all working people of Kirgizia to the sacred friendship of the Soviet peoples, to the Communist Party, to the great ideals of communism--to our common cause which is led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Comrades! Our class enemies would very much like to undermine the unity and cohesion of the Soviet peoples around their tested vanguard--the Communist Party--and to weaken the Soviet state's mounting international prestige. But the attempts of the ideologists of anticommunism are futile. The Soviet people categorically reject any slanderous fabrications by the imperialist circles and their accomplices regarding the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union. The USSR's decision to render aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was dictated by a sense of international solidarity and by the united will of the entire Soviet people and all nations and ethnic groups of our country.

The communists and working people of Kirgizia wholeheartedly support the peace-loving, truly Leninist foreign policy pursued by the party Central Committee. The Kirgiz CP delegates fully support and share the words voiced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the report concerning relations with the PRC.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and this congress that the Kirgiz CP has been, is and will be a reliable support of the party Central Committee in the struggle to implement the ideas and behests of the great Lenin and the decisions of the 26th congress of our party. (prolonged applause)

Shokin Address

LD021043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 4

[Speech delivered by A.I. Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry at 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! The 26th party congress is opening a new page in the history of our country and in the improvement of the developed socialist society. We have every opportunity to ensure that this new stage in our history, like previous stages, is filled with glorious deeds and heroic achievements for the peoples' benefit.

It is precisely these opportunities which are described so graphically and interestingly, on the basis of profound scientific analysis of facts and trends, in the report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee Report is a model of a party, political approach to the whole multiplicity of tasks which life sets. It gives a detailed program for the country's further development and highlights and stresses the most important, most topical problems of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the entire forthcoming decade.

The electronics industry, whose creation and successful development are linked with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is working in rhythm with the entire country. It has traveled a great path and is now one of the major sectors of the national economy. Suffice it to say that electronics industry enterprises are located in over 70 krays and oblasts. A numerous detachment of highly skilled workers and engineers and outstanding scientists, designers and technicians boundlessly devoted to the motherland and the CPSU is working at these enterprises.

On behalf of all workers in the electronics industry, allow me to report to the congress that the electronics industry fulfilled the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period ahead of schedule, in September 1980. (applause)

Over the 5-year plan the volume of production has been sharply increased. Suffice it to say that through labor productivity growth alone the volume of production has doubled. (applause) Return on investment has increased 40 percent, and the prime cost of output has dropped 30 percent. Materials worth R900 million have been saved. The 25th party congress target of trebling the volume of cultural and consumer goods production was overfulfilled. Above-plan consumer goods worth over R500 million have been produced. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's letter congratulating electronics industry workers and assessing the fulfillment of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule as a great labor victory was a great reward for us.

Comrades! Over the 10th 5-Year Plan the technical standard of electronics equipment improved substantially. Much has been done to reduce the time taken to develop and assimilate new articles and to improve the quality of the output produced. In this a large part was played by the transfer to planning scientific and technical and design developments in terms of comprehensively targeted programs aimed at creating new electronic instruments fully meeting the requirements of the country's national economy and defense.

One characteristic touch. At the beginning of the 5-year plan the Americans were writing that we lagged approximately 8-10 years behind them in microelectronics. We must suppose that they took pleasure in the fact. However, by the end of the seventies their pleasure had evidently diminished. Studying several of our circuit models in 1979, the Americans rated this lag at 2-3 years. In 1981 the January issue of the U.S. magazine ELECTRONICS--and it is highly authoritative in this sphere--was already observing, and I quote: "Its technological base and the qualifications of its technologists enable the Soviet Union to produce integrated circuits of almost the same quality as the United States." Further on there is an editorial resume: "The circuits we were given probably do not reflect the Soviet Union's top technical standard in this sphere. The integrated circuits in use in the USSR for its own needs may be technically more sophisticated." We have no grounds for denying these conclusions. (applause)

The Soviet electronics industry now produces modern ultralarge and ultra-high-speed integrated circuits. One such circuit, the size of a single square in an arithmetic exercise book, contains hundreds and thousands of transistors linked into a complex electronic device. Its speed of operation is measured in billionths of a second.

Microprocessors, which are complete microelectronic computer devices, are exerting great influence on the automation process. Microprocessors--and we are undertaking their series production--make it possible to use robots extensively, to automate lathes, machinery, apparatus and domestic appliances. And the microcomputers credited on their basis make it possible to automate complex manufacturing processes and design planning and scientific-technical work.

The rapid development of electronics technology requires the creation of equally high-precision, complex automated manufacturing equipment. Anxious to delay the development of electronics in the Soviet Union, the United States and the other capitalist countries have long had strict laws prohibiting the sale of technology and specialized manufacturing equipment to us, particularly for the production of microelectronics articles. It must frankly be said that they have gained nothing from this. Our sector has created its own highly skilled electronics machine building, and we have used it to completely retool all our enterprises and institutions. All our plants are provided with sophisticated modern equipment produced in this country. (applause)

The creation and equipping of our plants with electron-beam and optical lithography, with high resolving power measured in fractions of a micron, and also with laser and ion-plasma equipment has been a great achievement. A rule has been established in our sector whereby every piece of newly created equipment must be several times better than existing equipment in terms of productivity and class of precision. The effectiveness of new equipment can be judged by the following figures. In 1980 the return on each ruble spent on manufacturing equipment had almost trebled compared with 1970. (applause)

The development of the electronics industry made it necessary to set up the production of many special types of materials, including materials of ultrahigh purity, meeting special technical requirements. Without resolving this task it would be impossible to create electronic equipment. We are indeed resolving this task. Much has been done by the electronics industry itself, but the bulk of the work has been performed by the non-ferrous and ferrous metals industries and, in particular, by the chemical industry.

I have been assigned the task of expressing from this lofty rostrum great thanks to the workers of these industries. (applause) At the same time I should like to say the following.

The electronics inustry's requirements for special materials, in view of its exceptionally rapid development rates, are in a number of cases not being satisfied fully, and this is creating certain difficulties. In our opinion, the creation of specialized enterprises and production facilities for the output of materials for the electronics industry would facilitate the solution of these tasks.

In reporting on the results achieved, we can also clearly see our shortcomings, unresolved problems and great unused potential. We have not succeeded in doing everything as it should be done or as we would like. The task of the timely fulfillment of the product-mix plan has not been resolved, wastage of working time has not been eliminated and there are complaints about individual consumer goods.

Comrades! It is planned that the electronics industry will maintain its rapid development rate and its technical and economic indicators in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Electronic equipment will take over the solution of new, increasingly complex and diverse tasks. The sphere of its application is constantly expanding and the number of consumer-enterprises, of which we now have about 30,000, is constantly growing. In the pipeline is the extensive introduction of electronics in automobile building, agricultural machine-building and rail transportation. This will require new developments and a large quantity of new electronic instruments and different control systems.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the electronics industry will produce millions of microprocessors and tens of thousands of microcomputers and minicomputers which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev quite rightly said, should have a revolutionizing influence on many sectors of the national economy.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the party Central Committee and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that the workers in the electronics industry will do everything to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions honorably and ensure that Soviet electronic equipment is always of the highest standard. (applause)

Pastukhov Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on 25 February Proceedings" and subtitled "More on Komsomol's Pastukhov" published on page 23 of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at the 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress and published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 February has been found to be identical, except for the following:

On page 24, beginning with the sixth line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits: "the Komsomol committees...." through end of paragraph.

On page 24, beginning with the seventh line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA omits: "To develop love...." through end of paragraph.

On page 25, beginning with the first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Patriotic duty and international duty are indivisible when it comes to defending socialism's gains. The Leninist Komsomol...."

On page 25, PRAVDA omits the second paragraph.

On page 25, beginning with the last line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...Ilich, since 1923. (prolonged applause)

"The works of ...."

On page 25, in the last line of the sixth praragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...economy and thrift and the struggle to master advanced experience are directed to...."

On page 26, in the penultimate line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA confirms name as "Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov."

On page 26, beginning with the last line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ..."harvest, comrades. [applause]

"The molding in every young person of respect for and a conscientious attitude toward labor as a prime vital requirement is one of our key educational tasks. Komsomol organizations will be persistent in resolving it.

"Comrades! The period that..."

On page 26, beginning with the fifth line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ..."of an attack. The initiative and enterprise of Komsomol ranks are growing and their discipline is strengthening.

"The Komsomol committees..."

On page 26, beginning with the last line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ..."young people's hostels.

"Concern for the rising generation in our country has truly become a matter for the whole party and the whole people. The new USSR Constitution enshrines a package of young people's rights, organically connected with their duties to society, without historical precedent.

"The inspiring ideas...."

Karmal Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on 25 February Proceedings" and subtitled "More on Afghanistan's Karmal" published on page 26 of the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol IV, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the 25 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress and published on page 7 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February 1981, has been found to be identical, except for the following:

On page 27, PRAVDA omits the applause notation at the end of the fourth paragraph.

On page 27, beginning with the fourth line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ..."systems, in continuing. We are continuing our revolutionary struggle under conditions where world imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism--that brutal international terrorist--and the forces of hegemonism and reaction, along with their various collaborators, are still carrying out malicious and aggressive activity against our revolution and where their overt interference in our country's affairs is continuing. These black forces are still waging undeclared war against us and are training, equipping and arming counter-revolutionary gangs and sending them into our territory. In order to reverse the course of the Afghan revolution, they are convulsively trying to play on our people's deep religious and national feelings for their own sinister and self-seeking ends, in the process taking cover behind the name of Islam. However, these forces have nothing in common with the Islamic religion or the true interests of Afghanistan's working people.

"In our just struggle we feel..."

On page 28, in the first line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty" instead of "Afghan-Soviet treaty".

On page 28, beginning with the eighth line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "slander and treacherous provocations" instead of "treacherous conspiracies and aggression".

On page 28, in the penultimate line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "nonaligned" for "united".

On page 28, PRAVDA omits the applause notation at end of the sixth paragraph.

On page 28, in the first line of the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA omits "May it be eternal."

On page 28, in the first line of the last paragraph PRAVDA reads: "(tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise.)" instead of "(applause)".

WFTU's Gaspar

LD021203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 11

[Greetings address by 26th CPSU Congress guest Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU--date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is a great joy and honor for us to take part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress as representatives of the WFTU. (applause) This invitation is an expression of the great significance which Lenin's party has attached and continues to attach to the trade union movement. (applause)

Everywhere people struggling for peace, national independence and social progress are following your congress' work with great interest and close attention. This has been the case for as long as the soviet land has existed. In our day, under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, this attention is growing still further. Everyone who attentively follows your congress' work has the opportunity to be convinced anew that the Soviet Union's intentions and aspirations are clear and definite. The Soviet Union is not only a champion of but also an active participant in the struggle for the people's security and the preservation of peace on earth. This is borne out by the proposals heard in L.I. Brezhnev's report. All this instills hope in the international trade union movement and enhances trust in your country. (applause)

Dear comrades! The WFTU is an independent, democratic class organization. Our federation is not the only association in the international trade union movement. However, in two aspects it differs radically from all others.

The WFTU's ranks unite trade unions of different countries of the world operating under different social conditions--trade unions in the socialist, capitalist and developing countries. They have approximately 200 million members.

From the viewpoint of its fundamental goals the WFTU also differs from all other international associations. The WFTU is the bearer and inspirer of the development of the trade union on a class basis.

The international trade union movement today is highly diverse. In some countries the trade union's efforts are so far aimed only at upholding their right to existence while in others they are aimed at ensuring elementary living conditions for working people. In yet others the trade union movement is struggling to preserve and strengthen its countries' national independence. There are countries where all the trade unions' activity comes down to seeking the most favorable conditions for the sale of manpower for its workers. But in the world there already exists a trade union movement of a new type which operates under altered conditions, under conditions in which power belongs to the workers.

What is the essence of this new type of trade union movement?

It lies above all in the fact that here trade unions do not defend the working people's interests in a struggle against exploiters: Under the changed conditions the working class party and state power also serve the working people's interests. The trade unions here are an organic part and component element of the entire system of leadership of society. The opportunity has been created here for the trade union movement to develop its activity to the full and to serve the interests of the entire country and all the people.

The formation of the new type of trade union movement is a protracted, as yet far from complete, historical process. The trade unions are formed together with society and influence its development.

The more than 60 years of Soviet trade union practice are a great asset in this sense. Whatever problems they have had to resolve in the past and whatever difficulties they have encountered, whatever tasks still await solution, these trade unions have been and remain trailblazers in forming the trade union movement of the new type operating under the conditions of working people's power.

In our day trade unions are already operating under new social conditions in a whole series of countries. That is why we all now have greater experience than before. Although the principles by which we are guided are the same, even under the conditions of workers' power the development of the trade union movement and its socially useful activity are not a spontaneous process.

It is already clear to us that if the trade union movement cannot fulfill its social role and accord with its vocation, this can generate interruptions in the development of society. Under the new conditions the interests of the trade unions and state power increasingly coincide and overlap. That is natural. However, no one can form a trade union movement arbitrarily. The trade unions are independent organizations serving the cause of the working class and they must retain their independent nature. The trade unions render every assistance to the consolidation of society's political and economic potential but representing and defending the interests of the working people cannot be relegated to the background in their activity. This dual task can be successfully resolved only in harmonious unity.

Never and nowhere before have trade unions had the rights and opportunities they have acquired during the building of socialist society. These rights and opportunities are guaranteed by law. The trade unions take part in creating national income but they also participate in its distribution. In other words, the trade unions not only implement policy but also participate in its formation.

The broadest development of the trade unions' activity and the safeguarding of their autonomy is one of the conditions of the further development of socialist society and a precondition for the development of communist self-administration.

Dear comrades! At the last session of our federation's General Council in Moscow we decided to convene the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in February 1982. In preparing for this congress we are seeking to strengthen still further the international trade union movement's unity. We extend a hand to all those for whom the idea of workers' solidarity is sacred, who with us want to struggle for peace and social progress and for the working class' vital interests.

In preparing this congress we are seeking to ensure that the WFTU grasps more sensitively and fully the working people's growing and changing requirements and that it is able to answer the questions which worry them and to guide the working people correctly.

Dear comrades! In conclusion allow me to express at this forum our gratitude and thanks to the Soviet trade unions for their activity in the WFTU. The Soviet working people and their trade unions have always set an example of selflessness and solidarity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise.)

PRAVDA REPORTAGE ON 24 FEBRUARY CONGRESS SESSION

Castro Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Castro Address" published on page 19 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress", with the version of Castro's speech at the 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February 1981 reveals the following variations:

On page 19, in the first line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "That is why mankind concentrates its attention...."

On page 19, beginning with the fourth line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ..."arms race. The American imperialists arrogantly attempt...."

On page 19, in the last line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...war would intensify. Such a policy would be a ...."

On page 20, in the second line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...of Nicaragua; they support and are the most corrupt...."

On page 20, beginning with the second line of the eighth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...and capitalism. (applause)

"The world wants peace, demands peace. This was confirmed a few days ago by the representatives of 92 countries and national liberation movements at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Delhi. That is why the Soviet communists' congress, founded the correctness of the cause of socialism and on this great country's might, has again shown that the USSR, today as yesterday, is the main bulwark of peace and the people's independence.

"Socialism has demonstrated...."

Le Duan Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of the Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Le Duan Speech" published on page 21 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee at the 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress as published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February, reveals the following variation:

The second paragraph on page 22 from line eight reads: "Nevertheless, these are vain efforts. The peoples' struggle for their liberation and for a new life is a natural trend in the historical process. Socialism is now...."

Bondarenko Address

LD281451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 4

[Speech delivered by I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostovskiy Obkom, at the 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! All the thoughts and feelings of the working people of our great motherland and of all the world's progressive people are now turned to the work of our party congress. From here, from this palace, the voice of the Leninist party confidently resounds with new force throughout the planet--the party which is an example of selfless service to the people and to the ideals of freedom, progress and peace. And the more we think about each line of the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the more clearly and fully we sense the greatness of the deeds and plans of our party--the Soviet people's combat vanguard.

The Central Committee report is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism imbued with a profound Leninist analysis of the present day, permeated with tremendous concern for the Soviet person and containing tremendous, incalculable energy of inspiration, and it will go down in our party's heroic annals as a genuine manifesto of the struggle for communism. (applause)

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, following the course charted by the 25th CPSU Congress, our motherland took a big new step along the path of economic and social progress. All this was the result of the tremendous, titanic work of the party and its combat headquarters--the Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally. (applause)

The party and the entire Soviet people know Leonid Ilich as the true continuer of the great Lenin's cause and as a man whose heart and outstanding mind are exceptionally responsive to everything that concerns the work and life of millions of people. [applause]

Comrades! The 300,000-strong Rostovskaya Oblast party organization, its delegation at the congress and all Don working people voice their full, warm approval of all the conclusions and points in the Central Committee report and of the CPSU Central Committee's political course and practical activity. (applause)

In the period under review our oblast's working people also worked inspiredly in a shock rhythm with the whole country. In the 10th 5-Year Plan there were sales of above-plan output in industry to the tune of R536 million; the volumes of capital construction increased 50 percent compared with the 9th 5-Year Plan. Despite severe weather conditions, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers poured more than 14 million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries. This was 1 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Combine builders supplied agriculture with 13,400 combines above the 5-year plan target, miners produced more than 4 million tons of above-plan fuel, a powerful new electric locomotive for the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is successfully undergoing trials, and the vessel of the first Don nuclear reactor has been manufactured 6 months ahead of schedule-- for the opening of the congress. Considerable work is being done to sharply increase consumer goods production, and the task has been set of doubling consumer goods production at heavy industry enterprises by the end of the 5-year plan and of increasing their production to at least 7-8 percent of the total volume.

The targets set for the 10th 5-Year Plan for construction of schools, children's establishments, hospitals and polyclinics were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The communists and all urban and rural working people of the Don unanimously express a feeling of special gratitude to the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their paternal concern and daily assistance in developing the economy and culture of the Don region. (applause)

Inspired by the high assessment which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made of the initiative "work without laggards," the oblast's working people completed the 10th 5-Year Plan, in the main, without laggard enterprises in industry, transportation, communications or the services sphere.

In defining the prospects of the "work without laggards" movement with regard to the new management conditions, the oblast party organization adopted a policy of the speediest commissioning and startup of production capacities. The Central Committee's approval of this initiative gave a good fillip to the creative search for reserves of production growth and efficiency and to their active utilization.

Production capacities of great national economic significance were commissioned on schedule last year, and active work has been developed to start them up ahead of schedule. However, it is very hard to work stably if the plans are not balanced and backed up by resources, if subcontracting collectives let you down and if planning and supply organs display a low degree of responsibility for the end product. This is why the report's point about strengthening planning and state discipline in all components of the national economy deserves all possible support.

The oblast party organization is conscious of its lofty duty and responsibility in resolving a number of important problems in the development of industry, which are of great national economic significance. A special place among them is occupied by the creation of a major center of nuclear power machine building in the city of Volgodonsk. In response to Leonid Ilich's cordial congratulations reactor and equipment capacities for 4 million kilowatts have been commissioned ahead of schedule with the tremendous support of the entire country and of our glorious Komsomol. We have a new target before us: to complete the construction of the second stage of Atommash by 1983 and to manufacture during the 5-year plan seven sets of reactor equipment and commission the first power unit of the AES. In this connection great urgency is attached to the task of overcoming as quickly as possible the laggardness that we have permitted to occur in developing the city of Volgodonsk--without which it is inconceivable to form stable labor coelectives. Realizing our responsibility for resolving this issue, we hope to find the necessary support from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy and all interested ministries.

It was with a feeling of special responsibility that the oblast's communists perceived the assignment of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: to create and start up production of a grain combine harvester which would meet the highest modern requirements. Modernized and more productive niva combines have now started rolling off the rostselmash assembly line, and an experimental batch of new combines with a capacity of up to 8 kg of grain matter per second will participate in this year's harvest campaign. At the same time designers are working actively to create a still more powerful grain-harvesting machine.

Central planning organs and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should, in our view, examine more promptly additional questions of the swiftest production of powerful new combines, as well as questions of creating new agricultural machines on the basis of comprehensive targeted programs which combine the efforts of all agricultural science and design organizations.

Comrades! We all know and value highly the tremendous work being done by the Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally to implement under modern conditions the agrarian policy ushered in by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Major socioeconomic changes have occurred in the countryside since then.

But we are distinctly aware that the oblast party organization has a lot of work to do to eliminate the laggardness that has occurred in the production of meat and sunflowers and to increase the efficiency of irrigated agriculture.

As before, increased grain production remains the greatest shock sector for don communists. Our target for the 11th 5-Year Plan is to increase the annual gross yield to at least 8.5-9 million tons.

Following the call from the celebrated Gigant sovkhoz collective a competition has now developed on farms for a big harvest in the first year of the 5-year plan. As a result, above all, of strengthening the fodder base and increasing productivity in livestock raising on this basis, it is planned to produce approximately 2 million tons of meat in the current 5-year plan and to increase production of milk, eggs and wool.

There are many other reserves for increasing production of agricultural products. Specialists maintain that by comprehensively opening up the Don floodlands we can produce an additional 40,000 tons of meat and 250,000 tons of milk and increase fish production to 100,000 tons a year. This is an important issue, and we cannot do without the assistance of central departments and planning organs.

Comrades! When discussing the Central Committee report it has to be said that never before in the party has so much attention and concern been devoted to improving the style and enhancing the quality of all party work. It is very dear and precious to us that the Central Committee directed local party organizations on a daily basis and with extensive know-how. Displaying a sensitive attitude toward the opinion of communists and confidence in leadership cadres, the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat noted in good time and rectified the shortcomings that had occurred in our work.

I would like especially to emphasize the inspiring, mobilizing force of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions and advice. They always arouse in us all a surge of energy, determination and the desire to work still better and to do still more. (applause)

Of inestimable significance to the oblast party organization are the Central Committee's decisions on key directions of the development of the oblast's economy and Leonid Ilich's meetings with members of the obkom Bureau in 1979 and 1980 in the course of which much valuable advice was given on improving party leadership of the national economy.

Seeking to realize that advice more fully, the obkom has increased attention to work with leader and specialist cadres and is taking measures to enhance the role and, particularly, to develop the initiative of party organizations in resolving the tasks set us by the party and the government.

Comrades! The CPSU's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy elicits the Soviet people's universal approval. It must be stated with special gratitude that in complex and sometimes tense situations the Central Committee and Politburo constantly display wisdom and farsightedness, frustrating the perfidious calculations of enemies of international detente. The splendid qualities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as a courageous, staunch fighter for peace and for working people's happiness manifest themselves particularly graphically in this. (prolonged applause)

The CPSU Central Comittee pursues a consistently internationalist course aimed at international mutual support for all revolutionary forces. Every Soviet person understands this course, and our people warmly support and approve it.

Representatives of communist, workers and national democratic parties and of national democratic movements are participating in the work of our congress. Our foreign guests include famous outstanding fighters against the yoke of capital and for social and national liberation. Addressing the congress guests, I would like to ask them to convey to their party comrades and to all the working people of their countries our fraternal greetings from Soviet communists and from all Soviet people and to wish them success in their heroic, noble struggle. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Our 26th CPSU Congress will occupy a special place in the party's history. It opens up a majestic stage in the Soviet people's struggle for communism. And the mighty surge of energy and the high political and labor enthusiasm gripping our entire country these days inspire firm confidence that the party's impressive plans will be implemented successfully.

Alow me to assure the congress that the Rostovskaya Oblast party organization has always been, is and will be a true and reliable mainstay of our party's Leninist Central Committee and that the Don communists, rallying still more closely around the Central Committee, will make a worthy contribution to communist building.

Shakirov Address

LD281149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 4

[Speech delivered by M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, at 24 February morning session of the 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, generates in Soviet people a feeling of tremendous pride in our Leninist party.

This outstanding Marxist-Leninist document permeated by revolutionary optimism and deep faith in the people's creative forces gives a thorough scientific analysis of our society's achievements and problems and defines from clear-cut, realistic positions the further program of communist creation. (applause)

In the period under review the 25th CPSU Congress target for the main avenues of the country's development was successfully fulfilled, a great increase in its economic, scientific and technical potential was ensured and major social tasks were resolved, under the tested leadership of the Central Committee--that collective intelligence of our party.

In the complex international situation the Central Committee and its Politburo are with Leninist principledness and Bolshevik firmness upholding the Soviet people's security, strengthening friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and national liberation movements and consistently and persistently ensuring peaceful conditions for communist building. (applause)

Our party's historic achievements are inseparable from the tireless, exceptionally fruitful activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Possessing outstanding qualities as a revolutionary of the Lenin type, tremendous political and organizational talent and theoretical and practical wisdom, Leonid Ilich makes a colossal contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. (applause)

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Bashkiria we express sincere thanks to dear Leonid Ilich for his truly titanic work and we wholeheartedly wish him good health, inexhuastible vigor and new successes in his noble activity for the sake of the people's happiness. (applause)

Expressing the will of the (?region's) communists, our delegation unanimously, wholly and fully approves the political line and practical course of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (applause) and the conclusions and precepts contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. (applause)

Comrades! We are all gladdened by the presence of a large number of foreign delegations at our forum. The representation of young national states and national liberation movements is particularly impressive. What graphic evidence this is of the changes which have taken place on the world's political map!

Solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress fully accords with Soviet people's spiritual makeup. Of course, each of these peoples has its own path into the future, and we Soviet communists never impose our views. Our internationalist aid is selfless and its sole aim is to rid the peoples of the heavy burden of the past, of poverty and backwardness, and to promote the speediest improvement of their life. (applause)

Through the experience of Bashkiria, where by comparison with the prerevolutionary level industrial production alone has increased almost 1,000 times over, we are well aware that a difficult business it is to surmount age-old backwardness within a short span of history and to build a modern industry and culture.

But, dear comrades, whatever difficulties may stand in our path, they cannot overshadow the grandeur and nobility of the goal which has been set or the creation of a system free from national and social oppression. (applause)

Soviet people hold particularly close to their hearts the destiny of the peoples who are building a new society under the most difficult conditions and are constantly subjected to imperialist and hegemonist pressure. The policy of active support for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is our people's policy. (applause)

I want to say from the high congress forum that we are with you, dear Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean friends. (applause) We are with you in the defense of socialist transformations, in constructive labor, in your legitimate efforts to achieve lasting, democratic peace in Indochina and put an end forever to many years of foreign interference in your affairs. (applause)

Comrades! In the time which has elapsed since the 25th party congress our people have by their persistent labor achieved considerable successes in strengthening the motherland's might. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Bashkiria are struggling persistently to enhance social production efficiency, accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve the quality of work by every means.

The plans set for the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan have been fulfilled for all the main indicators. The republic's history has never before known a 5-year plan in which we created as much as was created in these years. Suffice it to say that industrial production increased 35 percent. Some 200 million tons of oil were extracted (and a total of 1 billion tons has been extracted since our fields began to be developed); about 150 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 260 million gigacalories of thermal energy were generated; 11 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 1,165,000 tons of plastics, 12 million tons of soda ash and caustic soda, 55,000 dump trucks, 53,000 machine tools and a great deal of other output were produced. Above-plan sales of articles totaled over R0.5 billion. That is our working class' gift to the 26th congress of their dear party. (applause)

A large capital construction program was implemented. By commissioning new capacities and modernizing existing enterprises we ensured the accelerated development of the base sectors which determine technical progress--machine-building, where the volume of production has almost doubled, and the petro-chemical and chemical industry. The volume of output with the seal of quality increased almost fivefold.

By implementing the agrarian policy whose scientific foundations, on Leonid Ilich's initiative, were elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, the oblast party organization achieved positive results in boosting agriculture. The power/worker ration in the sector rose 30 percent, the standard of arable farming improved, intensive strains of agricultural crops were introduced and the use of equipment and fertilizers improved. As a result the grain crop yield rose by 4.4 quintals per hectare and the gross grain harvest increased 39 percent. The 5-year target for ths sale of grain was successfully fulfilled: Some 11,238,000 tons of grain were dispatched to the state granaries. The plans for the sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries and livestock products were also fulfilled.

We have done more than ever before to improve the working people's prosperity. Over 540,000 people improved their housing conditions. A large number of social, cultural and consumer service establishments were constructed. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services increased.

Bashkiria's achievements were rated highly by the CPSU Central Committee. During the 5-year plan and on the basis of its results it was declared a winner of the all-union socialist competition on three occasions. The republic's working people earned greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on seven occasions. Many leading production workers were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

Allow me on behalf of the communists and all our working people wholeheartedly to thank the Leninist Central Committee and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for such a high assessment of the labor deeds of Soviet Bashkiria's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. (applause)

The republic's working people welcomed with ardent approval the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. They are fully determined to ensure by their selfless work the attainment of the projected targets. As throughout our vast motherland, an atmosphere of high political activeness among the masses and labor uplift reigns in our republic. Competition for the fulfillment of the 1981 plan by the 64th anniversary of Great October is expanding increasingly widely.

In surveying the path the republic has traveled over the years of Soviet power we are convinced over and over again of the vital force of the peoples' Leninist friendship. We nurture special love and boundless gratitude for our responsive and solicitous elder brother--the Great Russian working people.

By voluntarily acceding to the Russian state 425 years ago our distant ancestors displayed wisdom, and for centuries our people have marched hand in hand with the peoples of Russia. The ideals of the Communist Party have cemented the friendship of all peoples of the country into an indestructible alliance. With open hearts, and having sworn loyalty to each other and formed ourselves into a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--we are confidently marching toward the victory of communism. (applause)

The Central Committee's multifaceted organizational and ideological-political activity to ensure the national economy's stable development and the improvement of the entire system of social relationships in the interests of satisfying the working people's growing requirements is the powerful motive force of the masses' creative activity in communist building.

We are daily aware how the Central Committee and Central Committee secretaries, alongside the solution of large-scale tasks of historic significance, investigate in depth questions of the development of all regions of the country, and monitor and assist the implementation of party directives.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev liaises constantly with the party committees and in private conversations and talks over the telephone with us. He displays deep interest in the state of affairs in industry and agriculture, capital construction and the development of science and culture. His advice and instructions and his high exactingness help us to ensure the fulfillment of state tasks and to improve organizational and political work and the cadres' education in a spirit of high exactingness and comradely punctiliousness and commitment and mutual trust. In this, comrade delegates, we see the specific manifestation of the Leninist style of our Central Committee's activity and its unbreakable link with the communists and entire people. (applause)

In 1978 the party Central Committee adopted the resolution "On the Work of the Bashkirian Party Organizations to Boost the Role of the Working People's Communist Education in Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." The implementation of this resolution has convinced us of the exceptional theoretical and practical significance of the premise put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. He said: "It is wrong to think that it is only important [bolshiye] scientists and leaders who deal with economic laws.

"These laws, if they are understood correctly, dictate the logic of behavior not only to the administrator, engineer, scientist and technician but also to every rank and file worker and kolkhoz member."

The measures outlined by the party for improving planning and perfecting the economic machinery and effecting the vigorous transfer of the economy to an intensive growth footing will require the further intensification of economic knowledge among all working people and the formation in them of developed economic thinking and the ability to make the maximum use, to the greatest profit, of everything we possess. In this connection it seems to us expedient to create in the country a unified system for coordinating the efforts of party, soviet and trade union organs, ministries and departments, and mass information media for the propaganda of the party's economic policy and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience of economic management.

Comrades! Bashkiria now has a considerable economic, scientific and technical potential which can make an ever-increasing contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. The republic's party organization assesses its activity self-critically and, by eliminating existing shortcomings and omissions in work, is doing everything necessary for the all-around strengthening of this mighty complex.

Through the efforts of geologists major deposits of nonferrous metals have been discovered in our republic. With a view to their speediest development there is the decision to commission the Podolskiy and Uzelginskiy mines. However, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy has delayed its implementation, which is leading to a reduction in the supply of raw material to the Urals metallurgical workers and the chemical industry enterprises producing mineral fertilizers.

The highly developed industry of the cities of Sterlitamak, Salavat and Ishimbay, the large-scale agricultural production on the upper reaches of the Belaya River and the further development of municipal and consumer services require a considerable expenditure of water. Taking this into account, it has been deemed necessary to construct the Ishtuganovskoye reservoir.

We ask that the creation of the new raw-material base for nonferrous metallurgy and the construction of the reservoir in the republic be included in the plan for the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This will make it possible to accelerate the development of the region's productive forces in all-unions interests.

Comrades! The Bashkiria party organization has met the 26th party congress more united and militant than ever, closely rallied around the great standard bearer of Marxism-Leninism--the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (prolonged applause)

Allow me to assure the congress delegates and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that the communists and all working people of four times order-bearing Soviet Bashkiria will mark the new 5-year plan with their shock labor and will make a fitting contribution to further strengthening the socialist motherland's economic and defense might and to the cause of communist building. (prolonged applause)

Honecker Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of the Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Honecker Address" published on page 29 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 24 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February reveals the following variations:

On page 29, in the first line of the item, PRAVDA omits "Moscow, 24 Feb (ADN correspondent)". In the same paragraph, on the second line, PRAVDA changes "comrades" to "friends."

In the second paragraph, on the third line, PRAVDA omits "...and deep joy...."

In the same paragraph, the last sentence in PRAVDA reads: "They inspire the worldwide advance ..."

In the fourth paragraph the first line of the PRAVDA version, omits "...and inspired by...."

In the third line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA omits "glorious", and on the fourth line the word "outstanding" is substituted for "admirable."

The last line of that paragraph in the PRAVDA version is rephrased to read: "...on communist development. Dear comrades! The Soviet Union has entered the eighties with a gigantic industrial and scientific potential and a highly effective economy. This potential has...."

In the fifth paragraph the PRAVDA version changes line three to read: "...of the successful implementation of the party's general line, the realization of ..."

In the first line of the last paragraph on page 29, PRAVDA substituted "friends" for "comrades."

On page 30, in the first paragraph, the third line of the PRAVDA version reads: "We shall never forget this, dear comrades. If, in the..."

On the same page, in the penultimate line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA reads "Soviet people" instead of "Soviet Union..."

PRAVDA changes the fifth line of the fifth paragraph on page 30 to read: "...are entering a dangerous compact with the most...."

On page 31 the penultimate line of the fourth paragraph of PRAVDA reads: "...the material and intellectual powers of...."

Shevardnadze Speech

LD271537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 24 February evening session of 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The place and significance of congresses in the life of the party and people are predetermined by history itself. The range of congress problems is diverse, but two elements stand out most clearly: reports and prospects.

In view of the all-embracing, publicized nature of the precongress campaign, in essence there has been a partywide, nationwide referendum on the most important directions of CPSU activity.

From the reporting viewpoint, the Georgian Communist Party has brought quite good results to the congress. The growth rate in industrial output was 41 percent, for agricultural output it was 34 percent, and the 5-year program for construction and installation work was fulfilled by 7 November last year. The volume of output bearing the seal of quality increased 21 percent.

It is with joy and pride that I report: The republic has kept its word to the 25th congress. (prolonged applause)

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report gave a high appraisal of the Georgian Communist Party's work in the sphere of socioeconomic development. Your appraisal, dear Leonid Ilich, is the highest incentive to communists. In words of warm gratitude, we assure you that we regard what has been achieved as the first steps along the path of increasing the republic's contribution to the property of the whole union. The republic is now on the move. The key to this is the concern and assistance accorded to us by the Central Committee, the government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause)

In the seventies the CPSU Central Committee adopted a number of fundamental resolutions on the republic. The Georgian Communist Party's history has seen no other period of such intensive concern and day-to-day attention. The Gosplan and union ministries are examining our problems with sensitivity.

The basis of future prospects is a sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. The party's resolutions on Georgia define the strategic task of overcoming a certain laggardness in relation to the average union level of per capita global social product and national income.

The high rates have only lessened the gap--the laggardness is still substantial. I will say frankly that the record rates and the Challenge Red Banners do not mean that we are working more efficiently than the leading regions of the country.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan 200,000 more people became involved in social production. But we still have reserves in this sphere. New capacities are being created in the republic with a view to utilizing these reserves rationally.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the high rates of national economic development will be maintained. In industry the rate will be 30-33 percent and in agriculture 22-24 percent. The same trend will continue in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

But life poses new problems. It is a question of overcoming certain disproportions in the economy--where, incidentally, flagrant errors have been allowed to occur at times. It takes years to rectify such errors. But you cannot regain the billions of rubles of lost output. I am aware that it is better to learn from achievements than from errors. But an error is also a lesson.

Here are some of the problems.

First: The development of the energy complex is not keeping pace with the growth rates of the republic's national economy. The construction of a base [bazisnyy] power station is indispensable. This was mentioned by Comrade G.A. Aliyev. This problem does not become any less acute just because its resolution is postponed.

Second, Transportation: Both traditional and new types of transportation are being developed on the republic's territory. With the USSR Gosplan's help, for the first time in the world a large-size pneumatic container transportation system has been started up, and cableways and monorails are being constructed. But in the future the processing capacity of the main routes linking our region with the center of the country will restrict the potential for economic development. The solution is to resolve the question of constructing a railroad through the Caucasus range, which will cut the distance between Moscow and Tbilisi by 950 km.

Third: There is a certain disproportion between the production of agricultural products and the processing base. Since 1972 the republic's production of tea, grapes, citrus and other fruits has increased by nearly 130 percent, while food industry capacities have increased by only 50 percent. There have been many resolutions on this question. but not all comrades obey their authority.

The quality of food products. This is an acute problem for us. Against this background the decision of relevant ministries to abolish the seal of quality for these products is not thoroughly thought out. I raise this question because the republic is a major supplier of these products--to the tune of some R3 billion. Some of the arguments are debatable. It is said that all food products are to be high quality. But why then is it possible for machine tools and electric locomotives to be poor quality? If the seal of quality is abolished for hard liquor, that will allegedly limit drunkenness. This is also debatable. In my opinion, if people are not averse to trying hard liquor, it might as well be high quality. (animation in the auditorium, applause) And in principle--it was a good system, so why change it?

Fourth, the rayon level: Here some elements of disproportion have arisen between the development of production forces and certain forms of management and planning on a regional scale.

Today's rayon, comrades, is a highly complex organism. In many rural rayons we produce industrial output worth R200-250 million, yet the party unit is the same as 25 years ago. The raykom secretary sometimes has a hard time. There are many problems, but management resources are limited. Let us recall the love with which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev speaks of the raykom secretary in his work. The secretary is a really central figure. (applause) Leonid Ilich's words have inspired Georgian movie makers to create an image of the modern rayon leader.

In some rayons in our republic a powerful unit for the management of the agroindustrial complex has been created on cooperative principles. The result has surpassed expectations. We now intend to transfer the whole republic to this system.

Bold experiments in the sphere of planning, management and coordination of national economic development are probably necessary on a rayon and regional level. The party apparatus is improving. Much has undoubtedly been done in this sphere in recent years. All the same, in my view the rayon requires enhanced attention. It is clearly essential to create sector departments on rayon committees. (applause)

The cooperation which has become established in the republic between publicly owned farms and personal subsidiary farms at a rayon level made it possible in the 10th 5-Year Plan to purchase nearly 3 million tons of grapes and citrus fruit and about 300,000 tons of meat from the population. And this is only one aspect of the potential present at the rayon level.

The seventies taught us a great deal. The ways and means by which good economic results were obtained were by no means a matter of indifference, comrades. The main thing was to ensure that the provisions contained in CPSU Central Committee resolutions on Georgia became fixed in people's minds and that they were transformed into a concrete material and spiritual force. Man and his all-round development were and remain the only aim. K. Marx acknowledged that aim in his day.

This process is continuing.

The people called the new Constitution the constitution of developed socialism. Its primary innovation was to deepen and widen the democratic foundations of our society.

Socialist democracy, as we understand it, is a truly creative atmosphere; it is the liberation of the individual from all that is superficial and egoistic. In socialist democracy you find supreme organization of society and self-discipline on the part of each member of society. There is genuine harmony between social and individual interests and maximum self-expression. It is incompatible with the conservative style, with the outmoded work methods that persist in some places, the obsolete forms of the leader-subordinate relationship and bureaucratic distortions and formalism which radically contradict the values established by developed socialism.

Some of our leaders who were Communist Party members were ill-equipped to understand these complex, deep-lying processes and to handle them. There were consequently certain difficulties. One leader, for example, actually predicted: "This democratization of yours will end with me getting the sack." (applause) And that is what happened. It is inescapable: Democratic power is the power of the people and the people are fair and strict. (applause)

Our party organization's work experience--both positive and negative--confirms that further development of democratic principles in all spheres is not a spontaneous process but one that is controlled and subject to party influence. People must make the best use of democratic institutions. It is vitally important to instill the highest socialist standards in the matter of using them.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly warned that, as we progress, the Soviet man becomes increasingly sensitive to the eternal problem of good and evil and his protests against discrepancies between words and deeds become increasingly acute. Our example confirms this.

In recent years we have begun to make a serious study of public opinion. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev directed this at the 25th party congress. Analysis shows that we are able to instill an active life stance in the people who protest most violently against survivals radically incompatible with socialism and manifestations of injustice and lack of objectivity, no matter how trivial and harmless they may appear and irrespective of whether the injustice, lack of objectivity or dishonesty is perpetrated by a leader or any other citizen, whether it occurs in the sphere of production, distribution, promotion of cadres, the business of the courts or in summing up the results of socialist competition or even in sports events, or whether it concerns the evaluation of a secondary school graduate's knowledge, various types of services or the investigation of ordinary quarrels between neighbors.

The Georgian CP considers it a combat task to conduct all its activity to carry out the demands of the Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in such a way that the principles of justice, honesty, humanism, modesty and Leninist party-mindedness triumph everywhere and in all things (applause) and that the supreme authority of labor, profound democratism, conscious discipline and the greatest responsibility to our mighty union become the republican communist's visiting card.

Comrades! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report is a modern milestone. It is not just an epoch-making document but it is also a living organism with all its cells connected to each member of our society. It is as if this living organism has absorbed all the qualities of its author, its creator, our wise leader and great Leninist revolutionary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: scientific depth, utter purposefulness, boundless optimism and realism, breadth of vision and class principle, philanthropy, perspicacity and force of truth, the great force of truth. Leonid Ilich's report expressed the thoughts and aspirations of our entire Soviet people. (applause)

There is a vast difference between this great charter of labor, struggle and the future and what certain leaders from the other world call their keynote speeches. What we have here is peace, freedom, democracy and faith in the future. There it is the arms race, reaction and despair.

Comrades! We recently marked the 60th anniversary of Sergo Ordzhonikidze's telegram to the Kremlin: "The Red Banner flies above Tbilisi.... Long live Soviet Georgia!" (prolonged applause) As he signed this telegram he looked into the future and had a clear picture of Georgia today. Devotion to this Leninist banner, the party's nationalities policy and the fraternity and friendship of the peoples led to the rebirth of our region. We celebrate the jubilee in May. In our republic May is when the roses bloom. I invite all of you, dear comrades (applause), my first duty, of course, being to invite our congress' first delegate, deeply revered and deeply loved Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (prolonged applause)

In 2 years' time we will be celebrating the bicentenary of merging with Russia. Akakiy Tsereteli, our great forefather, thinking of the future of his people, told future generations: join the light-seeking young Russia. The dream has come true. Russia penetrated the gloom and itself became an inextinguishable beacon. The other brother peoples put the darkness to flight with Russia, led by Russia and the great Russian people. Now we are all, together with the socialist community, the active creators of socialist civilization.

Light is the symbol of the future. This light illuminates Leonid Ilich's report. The light of the future, faith in the future have illuminated this historic hall.

We communists learned from Lenin how to dream, and the dream leads to the future. The future is our congress' main delegate; honor and glory to it! (prolonged applause)

Husak Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of the Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Husak Address" published on page 37 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered CSSR President by Gustav Husak, at the CPSU 26th Congress 24 February evening session published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February reveals the following variations:

On page 38, PRAVDA changes the fifth line of the second paragraph to read: "...admiration for the heroic Soviet people who are building a communist society under the CPSU's leadership. The path you...."

On the same page, on line five of the third paragraph, PRAVDA has "majestic" instead of "daring."

On the first line of the last paragraph on page 38, PRAVDA omits the word "most."

On page 39 in the fourth line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the phrase "social justice" and the applause annotation.

In the third paragraph on page 39, PRAVDA rephrases from line thirteen to read: "...are developing on the unbreakable principles of Marxism-Leninism...."

The last paragraph on page 39 PRAVDA rephrases from line one to read: "...the Soviet people big successes in work on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Long live the ...." and expands the applause annotation to read "(tumultuous, prolonged applause. Everyone rises)."

Kadar Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of the Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Kadar Speech" published on page 40 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee at the 24 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress published by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 February has been found to be identical, except for the following variations:

On page 40 in the first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the dateline.

On the same page in the fifth line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "internal political unity" in place of "internal stability...."

In the same paragraph, PRAVDA clears the indistinct words on lines seven and eight to read: "...Five-Year Plan imply that the coming decade will constitute...."

In the fourth paragraph on page 40, PRAVDA adds a phrase in line six to read: "...their national independence, social gains and legitimate rights...."

In the fifth paragraph on page 40, from the sixth line PRAVDA clears an indistinct passage to read: "...to act to consolidate international security and preserve peace. For these activities...."

PRAVDA changes the last line of the last paragraph on page 40 to read: "...and frustrate the imperialists' machinations aimed against the peoples."

In the first line of the first paragraph on page 41, PRAVDA changes "11th Congress" to "12th Congress."

The second line of the second paragraph on page 42 in PRAVDA reads: "...power of the cooperation among the countries united in the Warsaw Treaty...."

In the fourth line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA changes "honest norms" to "principles."

In the fifth line of the same paragraph, PRAVDA has "developed" instead of "advanced".

The rendering of the queried words in the fifth and eighth lines of the second paragraph on page 41 and in the fifth line of the third paragraph are confirmed by PRAVDA.

In the last sentence of the third paragraph on the same page PRAVDA changes "...people's guard..." to "...working people...."

The second sentence of the fourth paragraph on page 41 is expanded to read: "...aware that our cohesion, our unity, our cooperation...."

In the seventh line of the same paragraph PRAVDA substitutes "display solidarity [solidarny]" for "sympathize."

Ceausescu Address Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Second Day of Congress Proceedings Reported" and subtitled "Ceausescu Address" published on page 45 of the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement, Vol II, "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," with the text of the speech delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania, at the 24 February evening session of the 26th CPSU Congress published on page 5 of the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February reveals the following variations:

On page 46, from the third line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "In the spirit of peaceful cooperation, we are developing..."

On page 47, in the fifth line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...enhancing trust and security on the continent."

On the same page, the first line of the seventh paragraph reads: "...broad cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties...."